

President 'glad it's all out' — but disease may spread

Doctors find Reagan has cancer growth

From Alex Brummer in Washington

Doctors at the Bethesda Medical Centre announced last night that they had found cancer in a tumour removed from President Reagan's bowel during last weekend's operation.

Dr Stephen Rosenberg of the National Cancer Institute said there was no evidence to suggest that the cancer had spread from the tumour to other parts of the President's intestine. However, he left open the possibility that such a spread of the microscopic cancer cells had taken place.

Mr Reagan, who was sitting up in bed with the news, shortly after noon Washington time in the presence of his wife, The President reportedly said: "I am glad that it's all out."

Dr Rosenberg said that the President would have to undergo regular examinations of his bowels until 1988, he said. "The majority of patients in the President's situation would certainly survive for five years and beyond."

The doctor's statement to a crowded press conference at the suburban Washington hospital came later than expected and had already aroused anxieties that all was not well. The central finding was that cancer had been found in the major two-inch villus polyp whose removal was the object of Saturday's three-hour operation. Two adjacent polyps had no evidence of malignancy.

The cancer had "invaded the wall of the President's colon, or bowel. It had not spread from that local area outside the bowel wall," or to the surrounding lymph nodes, Dr Rosenberg said. But he could not categorically say it had not spread. There was simply no evidence medically available.

Despite the shock of the President's cancer, the tone of the press conference was a cautiously optimistic. "There's a possibility that the tumour can return," the doctor said. "Every expectation is that the local problem has been cured." The chances of recurrence were slight and the findings were described as "optimistic with respect to the future course of the disease."

Dr Rosenberg said that there was a less than 50 per cent chance that Mr Reagan would be affected by cancer again. However, if this cancer did occur again, one of the likely places it might be seen was the liver, where the disease can be deadly.

However, Dr Rosenberg was at pains to point out that the President could still lead a full life and a natural age span.

First news of Mr Reagan's condition was given to Mrs

Reagan who was waiting outside the President's room at the Bethesda Naval Hospital. She told Dr Rosenberg she was "very pleased" it had not spread beyond the polyp. Dr Rosenberg and the other surgeons then went into the President's bedroom where he was sitting up in bed reading a book and informed him of the prognosis, including his 50 per cent statistical chance of not having a recurrence of the cancer.

When pressed by reporters as to whether the cancer would have occurred had the benign polyp been removed some 14 months ago, during the 1984 election campaign, the doctor said it was impossible to say. But he made it abundantly clear that had the operation not been done immediately, as it was at the weekend, then it could have been very dangerous.

Dr Rosenberg, one of the world's most renowned experts on cancer, said the President had already received his main treatment with his operation at the weekend when two feet of the colon was removed.

He ruled out any need for chemotherapy as it "wouldn't make any difference in the prognosis. It is not a generally used technique for bowel cases." Asked to describe the kind of cancer that had been found in the polyp, the doctors said it fell into a secondary category somewhere between the least important forms of cancer and the most virulent.



INQUEST WITNESS: Heather Price (left), survivor of a freak wave at Land's End which killed four fellow pupils, at Penzance yesterday for the opening of the inquest. A classmate took the last picture of Nicholas Hurst (right), minutes before he drowned. Children 'unsupervised', page 2

PM tries again on soft sentences

By Malcolm Dean

The Government will make a second attempt to give the prosecution the right to ask for reviews of over-lenient sentences, the Prime Minister said yesterday.

Mrs Thatcher told the American Bar Association's convention in London: "The feeling is growing in our country, and elsewhere that some of the sentences which have been passed have not measured up to the enormity of the crimes."

A provision allowing the attorney-general to refer over-lenient sentences to the Court of Appeal was included in the Prosecution of Offences Bill, which has just passed through Parliament. However, in the Lords and not restored in the Commons.

The Appeal Court would not have been able to alter the sentence but could have given a guide to the appropriate length of sentence for future cases. The idea was raised by this Government by Mr Leon Brittan, the Home Secretary, at the 1983 Tory party conference. The Government believed that the procedure would have been used sparingly.

Mrs Thatcher told the American lawyers: "Sadly, the bill did not get through. I am sad because those who so strenuously oppose the bill appear to ignore the very real anxiety of ordinary people that too many sentences do not fit the crime."

"This issue is not closed. Our constituents are constantly reminding us of the depths and strength of public feeling and we shall bring the matter back before Parliament so that this concern can be met."

Mrs Thatcher's speech coincided with the publication of the second British Crime Survey, which shows that people, including the victims of crime, do not want harsher sentences. The survey, the biggest of its kind in Britain, was carried out for the Home Office and 11,000 homes were contacted.

Tough sentences rejected, page 4

Thatcher urges media to black terrorism news

By James Naughtie

Chief Political Correspondent

The Prime Minister yesterday accused the media of providing terrorists with "the oxygen of publicity" and gave her strongest commitment yet to a voluntary ban on the reporting of terrorist incidents.

Mrs Thatcher told the American Bar Association at its opening session in London that she hoped agreement could be reached with journalists and broadcasters on a voluntary code about the reporting of terrorist incidents.

She said she wanted a code under which nothing would be said or shown on television which could assist either the morale or cause of terrorists.

The Home Secretary, Mr Leon Brittan, is arranging a series of informal meetings with broadcasters and Fleet Street representatives as part of his consideration of a code of conduct.

Mrs Thatcher told the lawyers: "We must have the will power never to give in to the terrorists. Your government and ours are at one on this."

Although she did not believe in constraining the media or introducing censorship, "we must try to find ways to starve the terrorist and the hijacker of the oxygen of publicity on which they depend."

Her remarks came in a with comments on observance



Mrs Thatcher—address to American lawyers

strong speech at the Albert Hall in which she concentrated on what she said was a threat to international order and the rule of law. "How thin is the trust of order over the fires of human appetite and the lust for naked power," she said.

In her denunciation of international terrorism she held the US as an ally and repeated her commitment to new codes of conduct at international airports and to her refusal to allow any hijacked aircraft to take off if it landed in Britain.

She linked her attack on international terrorism and her appeal for a new international approach to security measures with comments on observance

of the law at home and such problems as drug abuse.

She accused some groups in Britain of obeying the law selectively. "Those groups who would pick and choose among our laws, obeying some and breaking others, imperil liberty itself," she said. Linked with her pledges about legal reform she denounced what she called the heresy that large numbers could stop the law being enforced.

"No matter whether those numbers are mobilised by football hooligans, politicians, agitators or industrial pickets, crime is no less crime just because it is committed en masse," she said.

Mrs Thatcher used the speech to appeal for international action to combat drug abuse among the young.

She also praised those who attended last weekend's Live Aid concerts in London and Philadelphia and those who made contributions to the African famine appeal.

"That was humanity in action, that was the young people of Britain and America moved by the plight of others thousands of miles away, using the magic of technology to restate in the language of pop the age-old brotherhood of man," she said. "We thank

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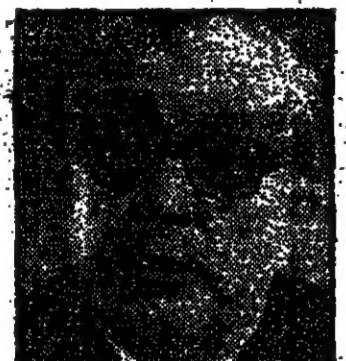
Bush on the sidelines

From Michael White in Washington

President Reagan's White House chief-of-staff, Mr Donald Regan, rather than Vice-President George Bush, emerged as the most powerful figure running the Administration while its titular head is recovering from major surgery. Calculations had already begun about turning public sympathy for the President to political advantage.

The White House is hoping that Mr Regan will be well enough to hold a brief meeting with China's visiting President, Mr Li Xianmin, next week. But 68-year-old Donald Regan is taking routine decisions.

Mr Regan, a former merchant banker who was treasury until he was sworn in as President's chief-of-staff, is the key link between the White House—



Donald Regan—routine decisions

which was conducting "business as usual" yesterday—and Bethesda Naval Hospital, six miles away. Officially, President Reagan is already back at work while he recovers from his three-hour operation. But as with the attempt on his life in 1981,

the reality is that he will not be able to resume his full schedule for what is currently estimated as six to eight weeks, but could be longer.

Last time he concentrated on domestic politics as he recuperated from his gunshot wound. But Mr Regan is now more experienced in foreign affairs and the distinction may be irrelevant. The speaking trips he so enjoys will probably be cancelled for a while.

The prospect of a long recuperation for the 74-year-old President gives Mr Regan the chance to consolidate an ascendancy among the senior advisers which was already becoming apparent before the present crisis.

He is already interviewing candidates for the crucial appointment of a new budget director to succeed Mr David Stockman, who resigned last week.

With Mrs Nancy Reagan's in-

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Walker dissents on debt paying

By our City Editor

A sharp division of opinion in the Government over Third World debts emerged yesterday when the Energy Secretary, Mr Peter Walker, expressed sympathy with the idea that Latin American governments should refuse to pay their debts to the banks.

Speaking at an accountants' symposium in Birmingham Mr Walker said that if he were the leader of a democratic or servative party in Argentina, Brazil, Venezuela or Mexico he would say that it was hard to keep servicing bank debt, to satisfy the needs of the banking system.

Mr Walker made it clear that his view was private and that this is unlikely to pacify the Chancellor or the Bank of England, because it is right across their philosophy for handling the problems of Third World debt. They reject any idea of letting Latin American countries off part of their debt, although they support the process of IMF-backed rescheduling of the original capital, but not the interest.

Mr Walker made it clear to his audience that he saw it as a reasonable moral attitude to a reasonable debt that were incurred by dictators, when they have gone the debts should go too. Because there were such great difficulties in repaying American countries in Latin America, it was in the interests of Western Europe to take a "positive view" of the debt problem. Varying opinions in Mr Walker's audience about whether he was positively backing the idea of debt repudiation in merely putting himself in the shoes of an economist in order to guess what would happen next.

Base rate cut raises hopes of tumble

By Peter Rodgers and Christopher Hume

The clearing banks yesterday finally obeyed the Government's wishes by reducing their base lending rates. 0.5 per cent to 12 per cent.

Soon afterwards, the Chancellor, Mr Nigel Lawson, gave a broad hint that there would be further cuts in sterling interest rates if the dollar continues to fall on the foreign exchanges.

He said that the dollar was clearly overvalued and "to the extent that the pound appreciates it would enable a lower level of interest rates to be consistent with monetary

conditions exerting downward pressure on inflation."

The building societies may be able to make a mortgage rate cut as early as the beginning of September, if Mr Lawson's optimism is borne out and if the inflow of savings into the societies continues at the high levels of the last fortnight.

The societies are not yet publicly forecasting the timing but Building Societies Association chairman, Mr Roy Cox, said that if the present trends continue rates may come down "in the fairly near future."

The next BSA council meeting is not until September 20 but if there is a further cut in base rates and if the societies reach their £800 million target for the July inflow of savings, decisions could be taken earlier.

In the new competitive cli-

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Wound of Anne Frank

From Anna Tomlin in Bonn

The small town of Bergen is at the centre of a controversy over attempts by Social Democratic councillors to have a street renamed after Anne Frank, the Jewish child diarist who perished in Bergen-Belsen camp.

The plan, revived after the Social Democrats' failure in 1982 to name a school after Anne Frank, looks likely to be followed by the Christian Democratic majority on the town council, representing Bergen's 13,000 inhabitants.

The leader of the Social Democratic group, Mr Wilhelm Hobbs, said his party's intention was to "test the public mood after the visit to Belsen of President Reagan and Chancellor Kohl" last May. Both

men referred to the 15-year-old girl and her diary.

"We did not intend anything spectacular, we just wanted to show that the people of Bergen-Belsen live with their past, without attributing to them any special guilt," Mr Hobbs said.

His proposal has met opposition from the Christian Democrats, and principally from Mr Gunther Ernest, a Conservative councillor who has given ample space in a weekly advertising magazine he publishes to letters of complaint.

"The people of Bergen are fed up with shouldering an additional burden of guilt for what happened at Bergen-Belsen," Mr Ernest said.

Among the views expressed in the letters were that the people of Bergen-Belsen did not want "to be left with the

mark of Cain" or have a "daily reminder" of the horrors of the Nazi regime.

Belsen was liberated by British troops in April, 1945. More than 50,000 Soviet prisoners of war and the same number of Jews and Gypsies died there, most of hunger and disease.

Mr Hobbs said that the views published in the advertising magazine were not representative of the people of Bergen-Belsen, the majority of whom were indifferent to the issue. "Many people tell me they have nothing against renaming a street, but none want it to be the street they live in," he said.

If the motion is defeated, as Mr Hobbs expects, the Social Democrats, supported by the local church, will again ask for a school to be named after Anne Frank.

£2m aid switched for Sudan relief

By John Carvel

Political Correspondent

The Government yesterday announced an extra £2 million of support for Save the Children Fund transport equipment in the Sudan, but was condemned by the Opposition for its allegedly response to the famine crisis in Africa.

Mr Donald Anderson, the Labour foreign affairs spokesman, said that part of the tragedy was the contrast between "the fantastic response of our people" and the Government's refusal to "give a penny extra to spend on aid."

Existing budgets might have been reallocated but, in real terms, the Government was providing £30 million to £40 million less in aid than last year, "which almost wipes out the amounts of private money given," Mr Anderson said.

Mr Timothy Raison, the overseas development minister,

said the Opposition criticism was predictable and misleading. Since last October, the UK has provided £23 million in aid to the Sudan and £44 million to Ethiopia.

He added, an extra £1.6 million was being sent to Save the Children Fund for the purchase of 40 heavy trucks for the Sudan. A further £400,000 would be provided for truck repair and Land-Rovers.

Mr Raison left London last night to visit the relief camps and ports and will review the Government's decision to withdraw a Hercules aircraft which has been distributing food in the area when he returns.

He did not respond to a suggestion from Mr Max Madden, Labour MP for Bradford West, that the Government should match pound for pound the money raised by the Live Aid concert at Wembley during last weekend.

Last year the Government provided more than £95 million for famine relief in Africa and this year it has undertaken to give an extra £60 million. Levels of long-term aid were very considerable and were certainly not cause for anyone to be apologetic, he said.

Gearing up for action, page 2; Development as illusion, page 19; Politics, page 4

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NEWS IN BRIEF

Belgian ministers resign

FIVE ministers resigned from the Belgian coalition government last night in a delayed reaction to the report on the Heysel stadium tragedy. Page 5.

NUM gulf widens

SOUTH Derbyshire miners leaders yesterday decided to discuss a proposed independent federation with the breakaway Nottinghamshire area. Back page.

Racism 'unlikely'

POLICE investigating the arson attack in which four Asians died do not believe the murder was racially motivated. Page 2. Leader comment, page 10.

Alliance split

AN Alliance report on Ulster has been postponed after a series of disagreements. Back page. Leader comment, page 10.

BR men sent home

BRITISH Rail yesterday sent home several drivers for refusing to cooperate with the introduction of one-man trains. Page 4.

Lorry ban appeal

THE Government is to appeal against a High Court ruling upholding the GLC's right to impose a night and weekend ban on lorries in London.

TSB shares row

A CONSPIRACY to deceive MPs over the handling of the bill to sell shares in the Scottish TSB was yesterday alleged by the Scottish Nationalist Party. The SNP is today backing an attempt to win an injunction against TSB trustees in Scotland. Page 20.

Drug ban urged

THE World Mental Health Congress yesterday called for a ban on tranquillisers such as Largactil, which are used to control psychotic patients. Page 3.

Australia ahead

AUSTRALIA lead by 75 runs in the Third Test at Trent Bridge, after centuries by Wood and Ritchie. A draw looks the likely result. Page 24.

The weather

SCATTERED showers, bright intervals. Details, back page.

Band Aid gears up for action after 'ultimate day'



Bob Geldof — 'let's try to give them a life'

By John Beard
"DESPERATION is the mother of excellence," Bob Geldof reflected yesterday as the total known pledges for African aid in Britain alone rose above \$4.2 million, with substantially more due in the post.

The response raised buoyant hopes that the British record-breaking pop concert would be more than half the £10 million which Live Aid originally expected from the world-wide series of events. The global total for famine relief and development was being estimated with increasing confidence yesterday at \$50 million.

"Congratulations. Thank God for Live Aid," the Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Robert Runcie, said in a letter to Mr Geldof.

Before flying to Ethiopia yesterday to inspect official British relief efforts, the overseas development minister, Mr Timothy Raison, was asked whether concerts would be necessary if the Government was doing enough.

"I think that to have people mobilised in this way is magnificent," he replied. "It shows they really do care passionately. The idea that you leave everything to

the Government seems to me to be wrong."

Mr Geldof gave a wide-ranging interview in which he attacked Russia's "scandalous" record on African aid and said he would accept the Nobel Peace Prize for which the Irish Prime Minister, Dr Garret FitzGerald, and a Norwegian politician had "astoundingly" promised to nominate him. The money would go straight into Band Aid.

But first he told the millions of British people who responded to the appeal: "What you did, you can remember with pride for the rest of your lives. Our concert was trying to keep the

starving alive. Now let's try to give them a life."

Of Russia, which joined Live Aid at the last moment but showed the concert only to a small selected audience he said: "Everyone knows that the Soviet Union is doing nothing. They must be aware that the world is demanding that all governments do something."

"It is not good enough if all they are interested in is appropriating land in the name of pseudo-colonialism. It is not good enough for the second most powerful country in the world to do nothing."

"If the Soviet Union can

not fend for itself in terms of its own agriculture, then there is no point in them sending agricultural advisers to Africa. But they could send food, seed and drilling equipment and they are not. It is a scandalous state of affairs."

He called the rock marathon pop music's ultimate day. "I keep reading about the cheap and tawdry image of the pop world. But the bands themselves are pretty bright people."

"The pop people taking part in the concert saw for themselves the power that is now inherent in their position. They wielded that

power — and the world watched."

The London computer firm which is processing nationwide pledges said last night that an initially anticipated 30,000 had grown to 130,000. The £4 million already available from credible pledges would be available to the Band Aid Trust for distribution in Africa next week.

Numerous readers have contacted the Guardian for more information about a Band Aid appeal for qualified mechanics to help speed up food transport in famine areas. The address to write to is: Band Aid Trust, The Central London Garage, Burton Street, London W1.



David McKie

Memory man and the boy wonder

"THE public schoolboys on the government bench," said the GDP social Services spokesman, Charles Kennedy, repeatedly tripped and hindered as he tried yesterday to move an Alliance motion on the funding of the NHS, "must really keep quiet."

Mr Kennedy is 25, and bright enough for the junior Health Minister John Patten to put him yesterday in the same child prodigy class as Boris Becker (over the puttin' was the same, the Minister added with a shameless flash of Elephant and Castle expertise).

But Mr Kennedy clearly hasn't yet got the measure of the sociological changes which have recently come over the Conservative Party. There were three ministers on the bench at the time: the Health Minister, Kenneth Clarke; his Under-Secretary, Mr Patten; and his Scottish Office counterpart, John Mackay.

Mr Clarke, the son of a watchmaker, went to Nottingham High Mr Mackay, the son of a police officer, attended the grammar schools of Cheltenham and Dunoon. And Mr Patten, despite a manner which closely conforms to everyone's notion of a member of Pop, is the son of a gardener and went to Wimbledon College, which isn't exactly "Eton either."

It's presumably the air of gifted languor which Mr P. unfailingly exudes, which leads to the nursing of such illusions about him. You only have to watch him at Health Service question time to see how clever he is.

The Day in Politics, page 4

Other ministers take their faithful red files, full of departmental briefings, close at hand, turning gratefully to them as the supplementary questions begin to crop up with the odd fact or figure.

John Patten pushes his file contemptuously away. His facts and figures come straight out of his head. And what makes him so even more unforgivable is that he seems to get them right.

The minister's response yesterday to the Alliance's indictment of what Mr Kennedy called "third rate stealth" in Health Service funding — pushing up nurses' pay for instance, only at the cost of cuts in other essential areas — was a typically fluent, typically pompous Patten performance.

He began by seeming to dismiss the Alliance's case in a single portmanteau sentence. Under this Government, we've got a record number of nurses, paid at record levels, looking after a record number of patients, and working in a service financed at record levels.

That seemed to him to say it all. But since he'd taken the trouble to come, he went on to spell out the congratulatory statistics in rather fuller detail.

As the catalogue continued, opposition MPs found it difficult to square all his lavishness with the sort of complaints that keep welling up in their constituencies, tried to intervene.

Mr Patten gave way to a surge of banter, Mr Patten said, "I'm not a doctor, I'm a politician. I'm not a doctor, I'm a politician. I'm not a doctor, I'm a politician."

And by the end he was over the top again, using the excuse of perceived Alliance disagreement on health policy to open up a powerful second front on Alliance divisions on defence.

Where Mr Patten is top drawer, Mr Clarke is a champion of public spending cuts — of running up huge bills by his constant tabling of parliamentary questions.

Can he claim this year's Arthur Lewis memorial award for the most written questions tabled in the session? Apparently not. The Leader of the House, John Biffen, said Mr Biffen wasn't even in the top three. And who are the top three? Mr Biffen wasn't saying.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Doctor is struck off for abuse

A DOCTOR who abused a mother when she asked him to prescribe contraceptive pills for her 17-year-old daughter was struck off the medical register yesterday for serious professional misconduct.

Dr Bryl Lal Kohli was staggering and had slurred speech, said Miss Nicola Davies, the General Medical Council.

Dr Kohli, now of Watford Way, Heston, North London, was also accused of failing to make himself available or to make alternative arrangements for his patients' care and abandoning his practice.

Miss Davies said Dr Kohli was gaoled for three months in 1983 for failing to surrender to bail while awaiting trial on a perjury charge. He was later acquitted of perjury.

Mr John Grace for Dr Kohli, said that extrajudicial pressures had built up in trying to run his 2,000-patient practice in a deprived area of Nottingham. Dr Kohli has 28 days to appeal.

Peace convoy eviction order

COUNTY council officials in Staffordshire yesterday decided to take legal action in an attempt to move the Stonehenge peace convoy from a local beauty spot.

The 200 peace campaigners arrived at Cannock Chase four days ago, after travelling from Stonehenge en route for a festival in Cumbria. They plan to stay in Staffordshire for three weeks.

Hospital staff to lift picket

THE 40 striking cleaners at Barking Hospital, east London, have agreed to withdraw the picket line which they have operated for 16 months on Wednesday.

An Employment Appeals Tribunal will decide on September 16 whether to uphold an industrial tribunal ruling that the strikers' employer, Crothall and Co., a firm of private cleaning contractors, were guilty of unfair dismissal.

Atlantic sailor's world ambition

LONG SAILOR Mr Simon Wall yesterday became the youngest person to cross the Atlantic both ways singlehanded. Mr Wall, aged 24, from Oadby, Leicester, returned to Plymouth in his 30-foot sloop, Spirit of Leicester, 10 weeks after leaving to sail to Newport, Rhode Island.

His parents, Peter and Joy, met him for a champagne reception yesterday to be told he was planning to take part in next year's singlehanded round-the-world race.

Asbestos rules toughened up

TOUGHER controls over the removal of asbestos were announced yesterday by the Health and Safety Executive at the end of the first year of the scheme for licensing firms involved in the work.

In the first year 160 out of 1,800 licences were issued for a five-year period, the rest for one year. From now on new firms will receive only one-year licences. Renewals will be for 30 months but with tougher conditions attached.

Bradford fire memorial

BRADFORD Metropolitan Council yesterday announced plans to hold a special memorial service inside Valley Parade football ground next Sunday for the victims of the fire of May 11.

Local schoolchildren will lay 500 poppies on the stand representing the number who have died — and other children will distribute flowers amongst the congregation. The appeal fund for the victims has now risen to £2.82 million.

Asian uproar starts inquiry

By Martin Walmsley
THE Conservative Party is being pressed to hold an inquiry into chaotic scenes at Conservative Central Office on Sunday when the annual meeting of the Anglo-Asian Conservative Society was disrupted and police were called.

The retiring chairman of the society, Mr Jay Gohal, said that the entrance to the building had been blocked by up to 300 Sikhs wearing orange turbans, carrying kirpans, religious daggers and shouting slogans in support of Khalistan, the independent state proposed by some Sikhs.

He and his executive later led a walk-out from the meeting which was eventually moved to an underground car park because of the large numbers present. The retiring deputy chairman, Mr Victor Begg, said that the subsequent election of Major Narinder Saroop as chairman of the society was invalid and would be challenged.

Mr Begg said that he and three other candidates for the chairmanship, including Mr Geoff Lawler, the Bradford North MP, had withdrawn, leaving Mr Saroop with no effective opposition.

Mr Gohal said that no "fair and free" election was possible in the intimidatory atmosphere of the meeting and a thorough inquiry should be held.

"These people came out of the blue," said Mr Begg. "There were faces there which none of us had ever seen before. Because of this, we will now be seen as endorsing people who shout 'Long live Khalistan'. The abuse and threats were terrible."

Mr Gohal, a banking executive, said that hundreds of membership cards had recently appeared overnight. He and members of his executive were jostled and abused, and Mr Begg, a councillor in Reigate, Surrey, was punched.

Mr Begg said that the crowds were supporters of Mr Saroop, a Lloyd's brokers' executive who served as chairman of the society for three years after it was launched in 1976. Mr Saroop fought Greenwich in 1979, becoming the party's first Asian parliamentary candidate since 1955, and his opponents accuse him of using the society to further his political ambitions. He was out of the country on business yesterday.

Conservative Central Office said that attendance at the society's annual meeting was normally around 80 and the arrival of more than 400 people took everyone by surprise. Their hand-over events had been taken by Sir Ian McCleod, a vice-chairman of the Conservative National Union, and membership cards had been thoroughly checked.

A spokesman said that the events would be discussed informally but there were no plans for an official inquiry.

Girl tells inquest how large wave swept four boys away at Land's End Children 'unsupervised before drownings'

About 12 schoolchildren played at the foot of dangerous cliffs at Land's End for half an hour without supervision before an "exceptionally large wave" swept four of them to their deaths, an inquest heard yesterday.

Although there were three staff and two parents accompanying the 31 children from Stoke Poges Middle School on the May bank holiday outing, none was with the group below the cliffs, Heather Price, 12, said. She survived after being swept off the rocks with the four boys who died.

Heather told the hearing at Penzance that she was a strong swimmer and tried to save one of the boys who was swept from her grasp by the swell. She scrambled on to a rock from where she was pulled to safety.

The inquest is into the deaths of Rici Landmen, 11, of Stoke Court Drive, Nicholas Hurst, 10, of Freeman's Close, James Holloway, 11, of Elizabeth Way, and Robert Ankers, 12, of Eldersfield Road, all Stoke Poges.

Only the bodies of James Holloway and Robert Ankers have been recovered. The party was on an activity holiday at a camp in St Austell.

Heather, of Rowley Lane, Stoke Poges, was the first of 10 schoolchildren to give evidence. She told the West Cornwall coroner, Mr Derrick Pepperell, that she was a strong swimmer and tried to save one of the boys who was swept from her grasp by the swell. She scrambled on to a rock from where she was pulled to safety.

The next thing she knew she was in the water and she could only see Rici Landmen alongside her. She managed to hold onto a rock nearby. Rici was treading water but was not managing well.

She and two girlfriends went towards the cliffs following behind a group of boys. They climbed down two rocks above the sea level where they were playing.

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The dead boys' parents in Penzance for yesterday's hearing. From left: David and Christine Ankers, Jim and Rita Landmen, and John and Judy Hurst

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'Mistaken identity' theory for fire at Asian family's home

Police sceptical of racial motive for arson deaths

By Paul Keel

The police officer heading the murder inquiry into an arson attack at the weekend which killed a pregnant Asian woman and her three children said yesterday that he did not believe that the incident was racially motivated.

Detective Superintendent Bill Peters of the Metropolitan Police said that the fire, which was started deliberately at the family's home at Seven Kings, Uxbridge, in the early hours of Saturday morning, did not have the "hallmarks" of a racist attack. There was nothing left behind to signal a racial motive.

The blaze claimed the lives of Mrs Shamima Kassam, aged 24, and her three sons, aged six, five and 14 months. Her husband, Mirza, aged 24, and his brother, Nazir Karim, escaped by jumping from a rear terrace window of the end-of-terrace house. Yesterday they were being treated for burns at Billericay Hospital, Essex.

The house, in a quiet, neat and predominantly white suburb, had been the target of two previous attacks. Police said another Asian family living there reported that petrol had been poured through the letter box and ignited.

Three weeks ago Mr Kassam discovered a carpet on fire inside the door. He, and his neighbours, saw two people running away. Saturday's fire is believed to have been started by someone who had gained entry to the back of the house. Police do not believe that a fire bomb was thrown into the house or petrol poured through the door.

One theory is that the tragedy was the result of mistaken identity. At the time of the first attack the occupant of the house was a lawyer against whom somebody is thought to have had a business grudge. It was suggested that the attacker may not have known that the lawyer had sold the house to the assassins six months ago.

Yesterday, as detectives made house-to-house inquiries, the police said they did not know what the motive was. "We are looking at every possibility," a spokesman said.

The police's scepticism about the motive being a racial one is likely to anger leaders of the Asian community in east London. Mr Umesh Desai, of the Newham Monitoring Project which has recorded 1,200 cases of racist attacks during the past five years, said the police were "upset" Asians when they dismissed their fears so early in a murder investigation.

Yesterday the response from neighbours of the Kassams was one of shock. Mr Salim Ibrahim, who lives opposite the family, said: "He had no enemies to my knowledge. But about three weeks ago he warned me to seal my letter-box after someone had tried to start a fire through his."

That study revealed a local residential area which, for a period in the 1970s, had the highest death rates in Scotland and probably one of the highest incidences of lung cancer anywhere in the world. The cluster of lung cancers were confined to an area of the town heavily polluted, in earlier years, by emissions from a steel works.

Strangely, the emergence of a high incidence of lung cancer was preceded in the same area by a sudden rise in the sex ratio of male to female live births. The peak in the Armadale sex ratio occurred in the year before the mortality rate began to rise.

A high sex ratio and development of cancer might be merely coincidental, so the Wolfson Institute decided to investigate the nearby town of Bathgate which, like Armadale, has residential areas near a steel works.

The findings, just published in the British Journal of Industrial Medicine, are similar. A high mortality rate and an upsurge in the incidence of lung cancer in the population living in the most heavily polluted areas in the early 1970s was preceded by a sharp rise in the sex ratio. In Bathgate this rise came three years before the upsurge in cancer incidence.

Steel works emissions in both these towns have declined since the mid-1970s and the mortality and sex ratio patterns relate to past high pollution, not present environmental conditions.

Many metals involved in steel production — nickel, chromium and manganese for example — are known to cause cancer in some circumstances, and there is experimental evidence that some metal poisons, such as arsenic, produce dramatic changes in the sex ratio in the litters of experimental animals.

The Wolfson studies carefully eliminated factors such as smoking, or the proportion of the work force living in the affected areas, that could confound their conclusions. The Institute said yesterday it was "highly improbable that our findings are merely fortuitous."

Drug brain damage toll put at 25 million

By Andrew Vellios, Medical Correspondent

Powerful tranquillisers such as Laragatril which is used to deaden the emotions of psychotic patients in hospitals and prisons should be banned, the World Mental Health Congress in Brighton was told yesterday.

More than 25 million patients have suffered irreversible brain damage as a result of the drugs, said Dr David Hill, senior clinical psychologist at Walton Hospital, Chesterfield.

Drug companies must be forced to take them off the

market, he added. Until they did so, doctors should tell patients of the risks of brain damage, and prescribe them for a maximum of two months.

British doctors issue some 10 million prescriptions a year for powerful tranquillisers, a consultant psychiatrist, Dr Farrukh Hussain, of St Augustine's Hospital, Canterbury, warned: "It is criminal not to tell patients of the risks. Informed consent is a must. We should give honest, clear advice."

Most psychiatrists accept that major tranquillisers cause tardive dyskinesia (t.d.) which

make patients lose control of their muscles. It starts with involuntary movements of the tongue and facial muscles. In more extreme cases the arms and legs jerk uncontrollably.

Roche, the main manufacturer of these drugs, said that 150 million people in the world are taking the drugs, and 3 to 6 per cent of those may have t.d. in three quarters of cases, says the effects were irreversible.

Independent studies had shown that one in four patients given the drugs suffered t.d. Dr Hill told the congress. At a conservative estimate, 38 million people had

t.d. and more than 25 million had been rendered permanently unable to control the muscles in their tongues, or in many cases their entire bodies.

"Giving people chemicals that cause brain damage to this extent is silly," he said. Elderly people, particularly women, seemed more susceptible but that might be because they were the ones who had been given high doses for the longest period.

Damage could be caused within three to six months on average doses — 14 per cent of all people suffering t.d. developed it within the first year.

he said. Giving patients drug-free holidays — taking them off for a month to see how they progressed — often made the problem worse.

The drugs block dopamine receptors in the nerves. They dampen emotions and slow reactions until patients are only just able to talk. When the drugs are withdrawn, the nerves become hyper sensitive.

The argument that the side effects should be tolerated because of the risks of schizophrenia patients relapsing when the drugs were withdrawn was false, said Dr Hill. "The relapse rate among

those taking the drug were around 20 per cent compared with 50 per cent of those not taking the drugs, which suggested they were protecting less than one third of patients from a relapse.

The only way of stopping the symptoms was to increase the dosage, he added. That masked the side effects but might worsen the underlying brain damage. In many cases the symptoms only appeared when patients stopped taking the drugs, so some faced the agonising choice of living under sedation or risking the effects of t.d.

Cancer link to sex bias in births

By Anthony Tucker, Science Correspondent

A BIZARRE relationship between lung cancer and the proportion of male births has been suggested in an investigation into industrial diseases in two towns, Scottish researchers said yesterday.

The figures suggest that sudden changes in the sex ratio — a readily-accessible statistic — might be useful as an early indicator of the presence of serious toxins.

The Wolfson Institute of Occupational Health at the University of Dundee has called for extensive checks of health records to see if the finding occurs elsewhere.

The Wolfson Institute last year identified strange mortality patterns in Armadale, a small steel town in central Scotland.

That study revealed a local residential area which, for a period in the 1970s, had the highest death rates in Scotland and probably one of the highest incidences of lung cancer anywhere in the world.

The cluster of lung cancers were confined to an area of the town heavily polluted, in earlier years, by emissions from a steel works.

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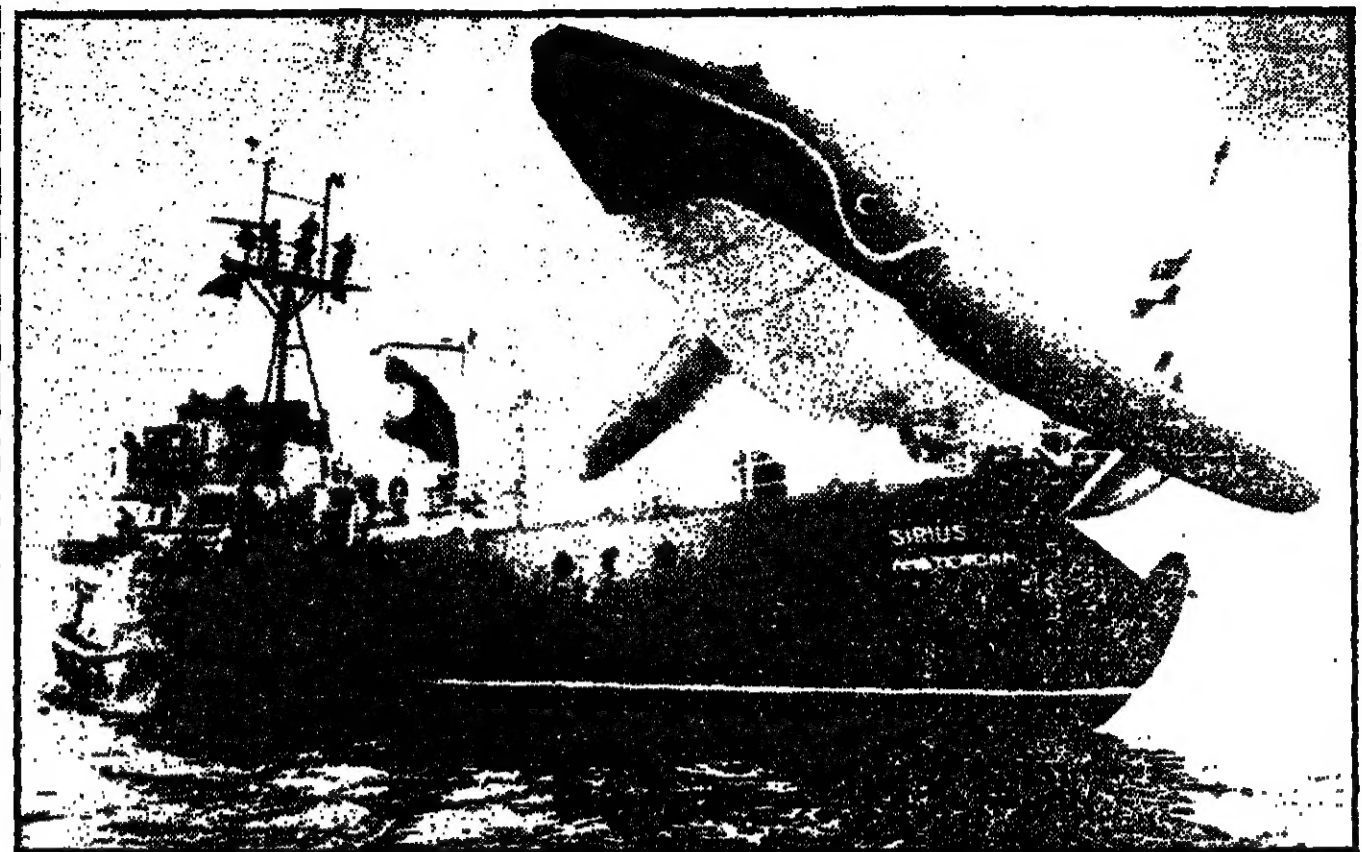
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THAR SHE BLOWS: The Greenpeace ship Sirius moored—complete with inflatable rubber whale—off Bournemouth

Whaling ban vital, says minister

By John Ardill, Environment Correspondent

The Government gave strong backing yesterday to the international moratorium on commercial whaling, conservation and the standing of the IWC.

He also highlighted a financial threat to the organisation's future because essential activities would be severely curtailed unless member governments who were in arrears paid their contributions.

"I know your hearts are in the right place, but without the blood of finance pumping through the system the body of policies will wither away," he warned.

The moratorium is also threatened by the plans of Iceland and South Korea to issue permits to take whales on "scientific" grounds. Conservationists and many members

of the ICW's scientific committee see the plan as a device to continue commercial whaling.

Brazil which has said it will comply with the moratorium is being pressed by its Japanese-owned whaling industry to issue permits. Conservationists said yesterday they would be watching eagerly for signs of Brazil's "scientific" intention.

Anti-whaling demonstrators marched through Bournemouth and demonstrated outside the hotel where the conference opened yesterday. The Greenpeace ship Sirius anchored off Bournemouth pier and 100,000 signatures against whaling collected all over Europe.

The Sirius, a 140 ft former would use its ships "to get pilot cut in, is Greenpeace's biggest ship afloat, following the

sinking of its flagship Rainbow Warrior in New Zealand last week. Greenpeace executive director Mr John Fritzel said: "Our campaigning work continues. We will be careful, but we are not deterred."

The organisation's wildlife coordinator, Dr Wolfgang Fischer, said: "It just means we will now start working even harder."

Dorset police confirmed that they were taking security measures. Greenpeace UK chairman, Mr Bryn Jones, said: "We will be taking sensible precautions to protect ourselves but it would be alien to our traditions to take stringent measures." Greenpeace

would use its ships "to get pilot cut in, is Greenpeace's biggest ship afloat, following the

English speakers claim jobs ban

By Tony Heath

Two women were the victims of racial discrimination because their inability to speak Welsh barred them from being employed by a local authority, it was claimed at an industrial tribunal at Colwyn Bay yesterday.

The case is being heard under the Race Relations Act, with Mr Thomas Nicholls, legal officer of the Commission for Racial Equality, representing Mrs Phyllis Jones, aged 52, and Miss Justine Doyle, aged 21, both of Anglesey, who are challenging the employment policies of Gwynedd county council.

Mr Nicholls told the tribunal chairman, Mr John Bellis, that both had been employed for 12 months as care assistants at a council-run centre for the mentally handicapped at Llanelgini, under a Manpower Services Commission scheme. They claimed that subsequently neither was able to obtain similar work with the council and that job applications had been rejected.

Mrs Jones, whose disabled husband is unemployed, told the tribunal that before taking up the job she had carried out work as a council home help caring for old people, whose first language was Welsh.

"They all spoke English as well. There were no problems and no complaint at all," she said. Mrs Jones said in evidence that since July, 1984, she had applied unsuccessfully for nine different jobs with the council's social services department. One was for the post of domestic assistant at an old people's home. In several cases, she said, her application forms had been returned without comment.

In reply to a questionnaire from the commission, the council said it had not carried out any survey to establish how many of its 9,000 staff spoke Welsh and that no domestic assistant dealing with Welsh language requirements for jobs.

Cross-examined by Mr Michael Farmer, for the county council, Mrs Jones agreed that considerable importance was attached to Welsh in Gwynedd where about 83 per cent of the population spoke the language. She had made three attempts over a number of years to learn Welsh.

Referring to further questions, she would say that there were jobs where the ability to speak Welsh was essential, but would concede that in some jobs it might be desirable. Being caring is the most important thing—the language is secondary.

She told the tribunal that her belief that her lack of success in obtaining a job with the council was because of the language question had been confirmed by the fact that she had not been interviewed for posts she felt well qualified to fill.

The hearing continues today

Traders 'exploit lack of VAT inspectors'

By Richard Norton-Taylor

Traders are stealing millions of pounds in VAT because of a shortage of inspectors, Mr Bob Mather, president of the Customs section of the Society of Civil and Public Servants, said yesterday.

The union has asked for 1,000 extra VAT controllers, an increase of about 25 per cent. It says that would create a net gain to the Exchequer of £85 million. Official figures show that the average controller discovers unpaid tax of £104,800 a year, and costs £19,000 to employ.

There is an estimated £1.5 billion uncollected VAT at any one time and the Commons public accounts committee said two years ago that 2,400 million VAT was lost each year.

The Government has conceded that cuts in the Customs VAT service imposed after it came to power were a mistake and has restored the number of staff to the 1979 level. Customs officials say that the number of registered traders

have risen by 12 per cent since then while many others do not register. Such shortages mean that the Department of Customs and Excise calls in fraud investigators only if more than £10,000 is involved. Mr Tony Lewis, secretary of the society's Customs section, said that this contrasted with the policy of using investigators when small amounts of social security payments were defrauded.

The department said that traders will be visited by VAT officials once every eight years, though the public accounts committee, the recent Smith report into the Inland Revenue, and the Treasury have said that this is not frequent enough.

Mr Mather said that some ministers, including Mr John Biffen, leader of the Commons, and Mr Norman Lamont, trade and industry minister, had indicated that the black economy should not be depressed entirely. And Government officials have agreed privately.

The region pointed out it had only granted the money from its capital programme because of assurances that the district would be able to run the unit.

Herefordshire's district general manager, Mr Tony Allen, told authority members that the saving on running costs would probably not be as great as they had thought.

Mr Harry Hancock, chairman of the community health council, said he was delighted by the authority's decision.

He said: "I do not think authority members gave the original decision sufficient thought, but it showed a lot of character to admit that they were wrong."

The hospital will open in October as originally planned. Mr Hancock added: "This is a very much needed service in Herefordshire."

Health closure reversed

By a Correspondent

Herefordshire health authority has reversed its decision to leave a new hospital standing empty to save money on running costs.

The original decision became an issue in the Brecon and Radnor decision because the £2.5 million acute psychiatric unit will serve neighbouring areas, including Powys.

Labour and Alliance politicians used the hospital as an example of the way the Government's understanding of the nurses' pay settlement was forcing health authorities to cut services.

The health authority went back on its decision following protests from staff, the local community health council and the West Midlands regional health authority, which paid for the building.

GLC Working for London

LONDON'S NEW TRANSPORT PLAN IS READY

Last year the GLC sent to the Environment Secretary proposals for altering most parts of the Greater London Development Plan. Many thousands of Londoners helped in producing the Plan for London's Future, for example, many women completed a questionnaire on their needs. Whatever happens to the GLC London will still need an up-to-date Plan to guide decisions.

Now the Plan has been completed with the addition of road and transport proposals:

- * Priority for public transport — safety for transport users
- * More room and more facilities for pedestrians and cyclists
- * Lower fares to make all transport quicker and safer
- * Keep juggernauts in their place
- * Road building only where needed to protect jobs and the environment

As required by law the new Plan has been sent to the Environment Secretary for him to consider. You have the right to give him your views until August 23. Copies of the Plan are at borough offices and at County Hall. A leaflet is available in English and nine other languages. For more information or your own copy of the Plan ring County Hall on 633-4400.

YOUR VIEWS WILL HELP DECIDE WHAT HAPPENS TO TRANSPORT IN LONDON

Hand-outs halted by court

A plan by the Greater London Council to distribute a £140 million windfall from its accounts to selected boroughs was temporarily halted by the High Court yesterday after an eleven-hour move by Westminster city council.

The GLC met to decide how part of the money should be allocated, but as the deadline approached, Mr Justice Woolf granted Westminster an injunction banning the authority from dealing with the funds until a further court order.

Mr Anthony Scrivenor, QC, for Westminster, told the judge: "On March 10 the GLC made its budget and on the same day made precepts to all London boroughs in the sum of £682 million. Since that date, £140 million has emerged which ought to have been taken into account when the precepts were made."

A GLC spokesman said later that an application would be made in the next few days to lift the ban.

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NATIONAL SAVINGS

NEWS
IN BRIEFPennines
protection
challenged

A PROPOSAL by the Countryside Commission to designate 900 square miles of the north Pennines as an area of outstanding natural beauty will be examined by a public inquiry in October after the first challenge to an AONB plan.

Cumbria County Council, one of three counties affected, has objected because it believes designation will hinder tourism.

The commission says its proposal would cover some of the finest upland landscape in England, and extend from the South Tyne Valley to the Yorkshire Dales National Park, straddling the Pennine Way.

A Stately home
gang takes rare
books

THIEVES mingled with stately home visitors to walk off with £150,000 of rare books weighing 11cwt, the Earl of Bradford discovered yesterday.

The eight Victorian illustrated books on birds, each nearly three feet across, were stolen as 2,000 visitors toured the Earl's home, Western Park, in the Staffordshire-Shropshire border.

Labour selects
Currie opponent

A FORMER Leicestershire town councillor, Mr John Whitby, aged 40, has been selected as the Labour parliamentary candidate for South Derbyshire, it was announced yesterday.

The seat is held by Mrs Edwina Currie for the Conservatives with a majority of 8,613. Mr Whitby, selected from 10 candidates is general manager of the Derbyshire Co-operative Development Agency.

Pipe protest ban
for Greenpeace

GREENPEACE was yesterday barred by a High Court judge in London from interfering with a pipeline which discharges effluent into the River Humber from a factory near Grimsby.

Toxic UK Ltd said its pipeline was approved by the local authority and did not breach any regulations.

Victims reject tougher deal for criminals

Malcolm Dean reports on a survey suggesting that people overestimate the likelihood of offences

PEOPLE do not want harsher sentences for criminals, according to a survey for the Home Office, published yesterday.

The second British Crime Survey, conducted 11,000 homes earlier this year. Two out of three people wanted prison to be the normal sentence for burglary but only one out of three wanted a burglar to be sentenced to life imprisonment. Sixty-one per cent of offenders aged 25 and over who are convicted of burglary are given a prison sentence.

These findings conflict with the widespread belief that the public are impatient with the leniency of the legal system," says the

report. "The explanation may be that people overestimate the leniency of court sentences: a majority of the sample thought a third of convicted adult burglars are sent to prison."

Like the 1982 survey, the latest report shows that the number of crimes is far higher than that recorded by the police. There are three times as many thefts, and 12 times as much vandalism.

The victims of these crimes often do not report the offence, either because they believe it is trivial or because they think the police

will be unable to make an arrest. It also suggests that the increase in certain types of crime, like burglary, may not be as dramatic as police statistics indicate.

These show that the number of burglaries increased by 100 per cent between 1972 and 1983. The survey suggests there may have been only a 20 per cent rise and that the rest accounted for by easier reporting because of the increase in telephones, or greater incentives because of growth in insurance.

Four out of 10 people who

lost property in a burglary in 1983 received some compensation from insurance.

Fears about crime were widespread. Half the women in the sample only went out after dark if accompanied and more than one man in 10 said that he kept away from football matches because of the threat of violence.

People tended to overestimate the risk of crime. Researchers believe that neighbour watch schemes and victim support programmes should be used to provide communities with a

more accurate assessment of the dangers.

Four out of 10 women said that they were "very worried" about being raped. "Aside from the alarming nature of the offence, exaggerated estimates of its likelihood may underpin some of this worry."

Burglary caused widespread anxiety, particularly among women, and the risks in some areas were high. On the poorest council estates there was a one in five chance of a burglary or attempted break-in each year.

However, the report said:

"Assessments of risk were least accurate in areas of low risk, suggesting that in those areas especially anxiety about burglary is a problem in its own right."

The frequency with which crimes were reported varied according to their nature. Nearly all thefts of cars and about half the burglaries were reported, but only one in 12 robberies or theft from the person, such as bag snatches.

Taking Account Of Crime, by Mike Hough and Pat Moghew, Home Office Research Study 85. Price £6.35. HMSO.

Scheme
for home
helps in
jeopardy

By David Hencke, Social Services Correspondent

A job-creating initiative to establish a national system of home helps may be put in jeopardy if the Department of Health and Social Security goes ahead with plans to abolish a home assistance benefit.

On Thursday, Community Service Volunteers are to hold a national launch for Britain's first home care co-operative, a women's co-operative set up in Sunderland to provide home helps for the town's needy.

According to the CSV, the Little Women's Co-operative's charge of £2.40 an hour is only half the rate currently charged for similar services paid for by the ratepayers. The CSV is to recommend that the Sunderland scheme be adopted nationally.

The co-operative hoped to take advantage of a little-used benefit called the domestic assistance addition — worth up to £44.90 a week — which is available to those claiming supplementary benefit. This can be used to provide home helps for claimants, especially if they are elderly or disabled.

In some circumstances disabled people or people recovering from severe accidents can use the benefit to pay for someone to live with them for a short period.

However, the Government recommended the abolition of all additions in its recent green paper on benefits. Ms Margaret Elliott, a member of the Sunderland co-operative, said yesterday that eight out of 10 of their clients were on supplementary benefit. "We are not sure what would happen if the benefit is abolished," she said. "We could not believe it could disappear."

The scheme in Sunderland has the backing of the local authority, the CSV and the National Union of Public Employees since all staff are members of the union and are paid nationally recommended rates.

The DHSS said yesterday that in 1983 about 2,000 people claimed the addition, compared with 12,000 in 1981. A spokesman said the fall in claims had been partly caused by people switching from claiming supplementary benefit to housing benefit. People can only get their rent and rates paid if they are claiming housing benefit.

BR sends home drivers
for missing classes

By Jane McLoughlin, Industrial Relations Correspondent

Seventeen train drivers were sent home yesterday after refusing to attend classes as part of a pilot scheme to introduce one-man operation on some commuter services between King's Cross and Hertfordshire.

The British Railways Board had warned that it would introduce the pilot scheme without union approval. A board spokesman said that classes would continue today, and drivers refusing to attend would be sent home.

Passenger services have not been affected by the dispute

so far because only spare drivers on a shift are booked into the training classes.

A spokesman for the train drivers' union, Aslef, said that there was no plan for talks with British Rail. He said that BR board had taken unilateral action, and the men had been advised not to cooperate on one-man operation.

A spokesman for the National Union of Railwaymen said that members would continue to take appropriate action in response to the introduction of one-man operation without union agreement.

The board believes that the unions do not intend to enter meaningful discussions, and

says it has no alternative but to go ahead without agreement.

On the freight services in South Wales, between Port Talbot and Llanwern, a driver was sent home yesterday for refusing to cooperate on one-man operation.

The guard on the train refused to stand down for other duties, and walked out at the Margam depot followed by five other guards.

On the freight service between Birmingham and Scunthorpe steelworks station, Stanton, where there has been disruption for several days over the introduction of one-man operation, the driver and guard were sent home after refusing to cooperate.

Anti-vivisection group guilty
over fly-posters, say judges

Campaigning groups whose posters are unlawfully displayed on the windows of empty shops in the city centre can be prosecuted, it was ruled yesterday.

The British Union for the Abolition of Vivisection — the animal rights group directly affected by the ruling — said later that the decision had "horrible" implications for reform groups.

Lord Justice Watkins and Mr Justice Mann allowed an appeal by Derby City Council against a magistrate's decision last October, dismissing a prosecution of the BUAV over the

unlawful display of anti-vivisection posters on the windows of empty shops in the city centre.

The council, as local planning authority, brought the prosecution because no consent had been obtained to put up the BUAV posters.

The BUAV said that it did not agree with displaying and had not authorised any. The magistrates accepted the defence and dismissed the case. The council appealed yesterday on the ground that it had written to the group's head office in Islington, north London, ordering removal of the posters.

The BUAV's failure to remove the posters made it liable to conviction because the offence of displaying was a "continuing" one in law, it was argued.

The judges agreed and rejected defence argument that it was a "once and for all" offence, committed at the time the posters were first put up.

Ms Margaret Manzoni, spokeswoman for the BUAV, said later: "We face the ludicrous danger of not being able to produce campaigning literature any more. We can't control the activities of flyposters."



Alan White, aged 17, on parade at Aldershot yesterday after enlisting in the Royal Corps of Transport, is the first Falkland Islander to serve in the British army since the second world war.

Alan, whose grandfather, Mr Archie Short, aged 87, is the island's oldest resident, said yesterday: "I'm really hoping I can get a posting to the Falklands, but I've been told I will have to wait at least until I'm 18."

Homework frowns

By Our Education Editor

Parents believe teachers should be giving their children more homework, the Welsh Consumer Council said yesterday after a survey of more than 400 parents of secondary school pupils.

The parents complained of insufficient homework and haphazard marking, sometimes weeks after work was handed in. Some pupils were not allowed to take home books that they needed, and there

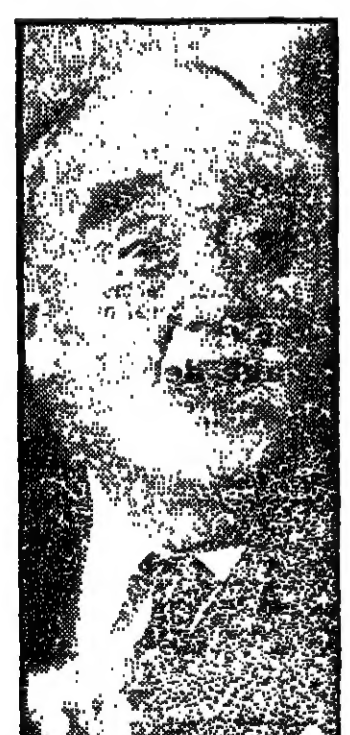
were difficulties in getting homework collected and checked.

The council's director, Miss Katherine Hughes, called for more government spending to improve the homework system. "It is not good if there aren't enough books for pupils to take home, or if teachers don't have time to collect, mark and return homework," she said.

Extra resources should not be provided by making cuts in other necessary areas of education.

THE DAY IN POLITICS

GLC abolition bill grinds over last lap



HOUSE OF LORDS

By Alan Travis

THE GOVERNMENT yesterday inflicted its largest defeat on the opposition in the House of Lords to stop an eleven-hour attempt to amend the bill to abolish the Greater London Council and the metropolitan county councils.

On the bill's second time round in the Upper House, the Government kept intact its plans for the management of highways in London after a vote of 217 to 153 (Government majority 64).

rejection of an opposition attempt to create a new London highways and traffic authority. The highways functions of the GLC will now be handed over to the Department of Transport and the borough councils.

The House was packed for the debate yesterday with some Conservative peers attending the Lords for the

first time this year. It was the largest victory for the Government during the 19 days of debate in the House of Lords on the bill, which has proved the most troublesome piece of legislation for this Parliament.

The result followed a personal plea from Viscount Whitelaw, the Leader of the House of Lords, to peers to bow to the will of the Commons, which had last week reversed an earlier Lords defeat for the Government on the highways issue.

During the initial passage of the bill through the Lords, the opposition inflicted four principal defeats on the Government. The Government accepted that of the four amendments agreeing to produce a special report on nature conservation in London and to drop the plan to take reserve powers to abolish the Inner London Education Authority in 1992.

However it made no concessions on peers' decision to set up a London highways

and traffic authority and waste disposal authorities for the GLC and the metropolitan counties.

When the bill returned to the House of Commons on July 4, the Government tabled new clauses to the bill and overturned the Lords' decisions.

Lord Whitelaw said yesterday the decisions on highways and on waste disposal ran counter to the main principles of the bill.

He said the Government had honoured its undertaking to listen to the views expressed by peers and had modified its plans on waste disposal.

"No fair-minded person could even pretend to regard such an attitude as that of a dictatorial government with a large majority in the Commons, riding roughshod over the will of your Lordships' House," he said.

"On the contrary, it represents a cooperative and understanding approach not always followed by Governments in the past on highly

controversial measures," said Lord Whitelaw.

The Opposition Leader in the Lords, Lord Cledwyn said it would be against the public interest if the peers were to concede the case. He said the amendment to set up a London highways traffic authority would have maintained local democratic control of roads and that was not consistent with the aims of the bill.

"The Commons is the elected Chamber and the primary chamber and we must not forget that... What we are saying is the Government should pause and think again. We don't like this bill and we don't like the way the Government has handled it from the start."

Later, the Government defeated the attempt to set up waste disposal authorities. The opposition attempt to reverse the ruling in the Commons last week that such bodies would not be part of the Act, was defeated by 215 to 154 (Government majority 59).

He added: "The other changes are likely to lead to a reduction in the numbers admitted, but I cannot say by how much."

In a Commons written reply yesterday, the Home Office Minister, Mr David Waddington, estimated that the relaxation of rules on husbands and fiancées would taken alone lead to about 600 more men from the Indian sub-continent being admitted a year for residence and about a further 1,500 from other parts of the world.

He added: "The other changes are likely to lead to a reduction in the numbers admitted, but I cannot say by how much."

Government apparently intended. When this was realised by Tory MPs, he believed many would revolt.

Mr Kaufman said that the new rules allowing husbands and fiancées to join women permanently resident here, but tightening checks on women seeking to join husbands or fiancées here, would apply to all males other than Commonwealth citizens settled here after 1973 who were seeking to be joined by wives from abroad. This would mean that British males and their prospective wives from abroad could have to satisfy entry clearance officers that the marriage was not entered into primarily to obtain admission to the UK.

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Tories 'will rebel' on migrant rules

By our Political Staff

A Tory backbench rebellion was predicted yesterday by Mr Gerald Kaufman, the Shadow Home Secretary, after the publication of the new changes in immigration rules to comply with the recent judgment of the European Court of Human Rights.

Mr Kaufman said the rules removed any doubt from the written answer issued last week by the Home Secretary, Mr Leon Brittan, that the checks on immigration would reach much further than the

Government apparently intended. When this was realised by Tory MPs, he believed many would revolt.

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More nurses than ever before, says minister

By our Political Staff

HEALTH CARE

The Government's refusal to fund the whole of the pay rise for nurses leaving health authorities to pick up part of the bill was attacked in the Commons yesterday in a debate opened for the SDP by Mr Charles Kennedy, his party's health spokesman.

Mr Kennedy said: "The total lack of extra cash in the aftermath of the pay review recommendations is inevitably — and as a direct result of ministerial decision — going to lead to a lowering of health provision and a decline in the quality of patient care."

The Junior Health Minister,

Mr John Patten, replying to the debate, criticised Mr Kennedy for showing "a surprising lack of realism." He said the pay award would be worth an extra £11.50 a week for staff nurses, £21.50 for ward sisters, and up to £5 for student nurses.

It's no good pretending that pay can somehow be divorced from the reality of spending in the NHS," said Mr Patten.

Mr Patten also said that Britain's now employing more nurses than any time in the history of the NHS. Latest manpower figures show there are now 401,200 nurses working for the health service, he told MPs.

Taking account of the reduction in the nurses' working week from 40 to 37.5 hours,

the numbers employed on hospital wards has risen by 18,500 since the Tories came to power in 1979, the minister said.

"There is no wishing it away — the provision of fully trained nurses is rising. And more, and better, care is being given on the wards," Mr Patten insisted.

The minister added there were now 42,000 extra whole-time equivalent NHS nursing posts in England and 6,008 extra in Scotland compared with 1979.

Making his maiden speech, the Liberal victor at the Brecon and Radnor borough election, Mr Richard Lacey, said the by-election had been fought and largely won on the issues of cutbacks in public expenditure.

Last night Mr Trevor Clay, general secretary of the Royal College of Nursing, criticised Mr Patten's speech. Even though the numbers of nurses had increased many health authorities were unable to deliver more and better care through lack of funds and flexibility, he claimed.

He said: "Up and down the country these authorities are making it clear that nurses will not have wards to nurse in and patients will be unable to get the treatment when and where they need it."

He added that Mr Patten had made no distinction in his figures between the numbers of fully qualified nurses employed and those untrained who are recruited, he said, to fill gaps.

MINING

No NCB
plan to
cut jobs:
Walker

By Alan Travis

The Energy Secretary, Mr Peter Walker, satly denied yesterday that the National Coal Board had agreed a new plan for coal which would lead to the closure of 50 pits and the loss of 50,000 jobs.

He told MPs during Commons' energy questions that a "review" was now taking place of the cases of 200 Scottish miners dismissed at the end of the coal dispute. The results of the review are to be published shortly.

Mr Walker refused publicly to be seen to have been encouraging the breakaway Nottinghamshire union, but acknowledged to MPs that they would have to be included in future negotiations about investment in the industry. The question of recognition of the breakaway union was a matter for the NCB which, he said, would make its decision in a "reasonable way."

He was challenged by Mr Stan Orme, the Shadow Energy Secretary, to confirm that the basis of a new plan for coal had been agreed without negotiation with the trade unions and that the plan could lead to a closure of 50 pits and the loss of 50,000 jobs.

Mr Walker replied starkly. "No sir."

Mr Alex Eadie, an Opposition energy spokesman, welcomed the assurances that had been given to the dismissed miners in Scotland.

"But it is a misuse of language to say that there is a review. There has been no review in Scotland."

Mr Walker blamed the "monstrous changes" to the NUM rule book for the decision by the Nottinghamshire miners to break away.

There had been no word of criticism from Labour MPs about these changes.

Mr Dave Neilson (Lab. Ceredigion SE) condemned the breakaway union, claiming that it was an attempt to set up a

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BRITISH AEROSPACE
IN SAUDI ARABIA

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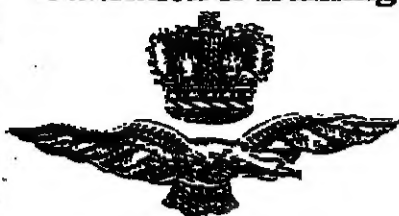
You can apply for a four-to-six-year gratuity-earning Short Service Commission or indeed, a commission for a longer period.

Write to Group Captain Paul Terrett, OBE, at (TK) Officer Careers (0715 07), London HA7 4PZ, or call in at any RAF Careers Information Office.

Please include your date of birth and your present and/or intended qualifications. Upper age limit on entry is 39.

Normal application must be made in the UK.

Education & Training



RAF Officer

CITY OF BIRMINGHAM POLYTECHNIC

ACADEMIC REGISTRAR'S DIVISION

FACULTY OFFICES

ASSISTANT ACADEMIC REGISTRAR (Faculty)

(4 posts)
Salary will be in the range SO1 to SO2, £9,477-£11,025

The posts will be sited in the Faculties of Art and Design, the Built Environment, Education and Teacher Training, and Social Sciences and Arts. The positions will carry responsibility for the effective functioning of the Faculty Office in providing for the administrative needs of the faculty and in particular for support to course management, course development and the examination of students.

Applicants should be well qualified academically and have proven administrative skills and experience in higher education. All applicants are invited to express preferences between the four posts if they so wish although the Polytechnic reserves the right to allocate successful applicants to specific posts.

Application forms and further details (returnable by 15th August) from: Personnel Branch, City of Birmingham Polytechnic, 'F' Block, Perry Barr, Birmingham B42 2SU. Tel. 021-356 9193 Ext 215/216.

Applications from employees of the GLC or MCC's with relevant experience will be welcome. An equal opportunities employer.

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(for Duke of Edinburgh's Award Scheme and Outdoor Pursuits)

Applications are invited from experienced Youth and Community Workers or teachers for the above post. Applicants should have mountain leadership experience and suitable qualifications and also hold a current driving licence.

Salary and conditions of service in accordance with N.C.E. Range 3 (Points 1-5) £7,885 - £8,844 plus London Allowance of £1,038 per annum. A casual Car Users Allowance will be payable. If you would like to discuss this post further, please contact the Organiser for Duke of Edinburgh's Award Scheme and Outdoor Pursuits, David Crawford-White on 01-472 4435 or Rosemary Finch on 01-534 4545, extension 5732.

For application forms and further details, please write to the Director of Education, Education Offices, 378-383 High Street, Stratford E15 4RD, telephone number 01-534 4545, extension 5765. Closing date: 23 July, 1985.

LONDON BOROUGH OF NEWHAM

Hodder & Stoughton

PUBLISHERS' EDUCATIONAL REPRESENTATIVE

Hodder & Stoughton require an Educational Representative to cover East Anglia and the Home Counties, north of London. The job involves visiting schools and tertiary establishments within the area and participating in and, at times, organising, area exhibitions. The representative will report to the Educational Sales Manager and will liaise with the Editorial Department. An attractive salary in accordance with the H & S / NUW Agreement, a company car, and a contributory pension, and life assurance scheme are offered.

Previous sales experience in the publishing or book trade would prove an advantage.

Applicants should write with cv to: The Personnel Manager, Hodder & Stoughton, Mill Road, Dunton Green, Sevenoaks, Kent.

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A programmer with good operating system experience to join a team supporting an IBM 3080 mainframe experience with MVS and RSM would be an advantage.

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A programmer to join a project developing undergraduate teaching software on advanced personal computers.

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- MOTOR VEHICLE MECHANIC - ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT
- ELECTRONICS - ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT
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Qualifications required: Degree plus PGCE plus minimum three years experience at 'O' level and/or 'A' level.

Conditions: Two year contract with air passage to and from Seychelles. Two bedrooms flat furnished flat provided. Rent contribution from 8% to 12% of gross salary. Salary - R80,576 per annum.

Interviews to be held in London early September. Further information and application forms obtainable from:

SEYCHELLES HIGH COMMISSION
P.O. Box 4 P.E. 4th Floor,
50 Conduit Street, London W1A 4PE
Telephone: 01-436 0400

Application forms to be returned by 15th August, 1985.

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Applications are invited for appointment as lecturer in the School of Physics and Geosciences.

Applicants must have expertise in signal analysis, image analysis and numerical modelling. Areas of application include three dimensional seismology, oceanographic and meteorological, terrestrial and satellite data analysis and geological remote sensing. Preference will be given to applicants with industrial experience.

Teaching will be expected in the general area of scientific data handling and in the preferred research area. Appointment will be for three years in the first instance with the possibility of tenure at the end of this period. (Ref. 796).

Salary Range: Lecturer £28,200-£34,467, Senior Lecturer £32,614-£36,905 (Aust.)

Conditions: include return fares for applicants and family plus assistance with removal expenses.

Qualifications: PhD preferred, candidates with lesser qualifications may be considered at other than the advertised level of appointment.

Appointments: Details including applicant's telephone number and the names and addresses of three referees should be submitted not later than 15 August 1985 to Dr W. Walker, C/o Agent General for Western Australia, 115 Strand, London WC2R 0AJ, England.

Interviews will be held in London on 19 August.

When applying please quote G5

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Applications are invited for the above post. The successful applicant will have particular responsibility for a postgraduate course in Fisheries Biology and should therefore have experience in some area of fish biology. The post is tenable from 1st January, 1986.

Starting salary in the range £3,000 to £5,000 p.a. Closing date for applications: 28th August, 1985.

Further particulars from The Registrar, The University of Buckingham, Buckingham MK18 1EG.

The University of Buckingham

ENGLISH TEACHERS

Required urgently for Beverly Hills, California private, primary Jewish school. Start September 1985. Qualified experienced teachers call 01-471 1905 & 9.30-12 noon.

LONDON SCHOOL OF FOREIGN TRADE P/T Staff:

Business Administration, export documentation, international trade and marine insurance. SAE please to: Registrar, 61 Westminster Bridge Road, London SE1 7ET.

LANCASHIRE POLYTECHNIC AT PRESTON

Faculty of Technology

SCHOOL OF COMPUTING

PRINCIPAL LECTURER

(ref. AA/271)

LECTURER II

(ref. AA/272)

LECTURER II

(one year Limited Term Contract) (ref. AA/273)

These new posts arise out of the continued expansion of the School.

Faculty of Science

SCHOOL OF PHYSICS AND ASTRONOMY

1. RESEARCH FELLOW

(ref. AA/274)

2. RESEARCH ASSISTANT

(ref. AA/275)

To carry out a programme of optical observation and instrument development using the Multi Aperture Telescope at Preston and overseas facilities.

Project Supervisors: Dr E. I. Robson and Dr D. C. B. Whittet.

3. RESEARCH FELLOW

(ref. AA/276)

To carry out measurements of the static and dynamic magnetic properties of fine particle systems aimed at understanding the role of interactions in new magnetic recording media and magnetic fluids.

Supervisors: Dr P. R. Bissell and Professor D. Melville.

4. RESEARCH ASSISTANT

(ref. AA/277)

To develop realistic theoretical models of magnetic recording media using Monte-Carlo simulations.

Supervisor: Dr R. W. Chantrell. Preliminary enquiries should be made by contacting the supervisors. Tel. (0773) 22141.

SCHOOL OF BUSINESS AND MANAGEMENT

SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS

LECTURER II in ECONOMICS

(One year Limited Term Contract)

Applicants should preferably have an honours degree in Economics or Business Studies and be able to teach in several areas of Economics.

CONTINUING EDUCATION SERVICE

RESEARCH ASSISTANT

(ref. AA/278)

To carry out research tasks as required by the Continuing Education Service e.g. into Mature Students access to and progress in the Polytechnic. To develop a monitoring and evaluation system for all aspects of the Polytechnic's Continuing Education Service.

Salary Scales (under review): Principal Lecturer: £13,095 to £14,560 (Bar) to £16,467 Senior Lecturer: £11,175 to £13,128 (Bar) to £14,061 Lecturer II: £7,548 to £12,099 Research Fellow: £7,548 to £10,888 Research Assistant: £8,405 to £7,176

Applicants for Research Assistant posts should note that appointments will be made for a maximum period of three years, and that successful applicants will be required to register for a higher degree. Research Fellow appointments will be made for a maximum period of three years.

Application forms and further details quoting the appropriate reference number obtainable from the Personnel Office, Lancashire Polytechnic, Preston PR1 2TQ. Tel. (0772) 252027. Closing date: 7th August, 1985.

LANCASHIRE POLYTECHNIC AT PRESTON

LANCASHIRE POLYTECHNIC AT PRESTON

DARTINGTON COLLEGE OF ARTS TWO LECTURERS

For the course in Art, Design and Social Context. We have a full-time and a part-time post vacant in the department. We are looking for practising artists with teaching experience and a developed understanding of the theory surrounding the social role of art.

Experience of working with people in a community setting and a knowledge of recent developments on women's art will be an advantage.

Dartington is a three-arts college running separate CNAA honours level degree courses in Art, Theatre and Music, all with a commitment to a socially orientated practice of the arts and an interest in collaboration across the arts.

FULL-TIME POST OF LECTURER II in two dimensional studies. We shall be interested in applicants with a broad range of two-dimensional skills in the areas of printmaking and sculpture. Some graphic abilities will also be of interest.

PART-TIME POST OF LECTURER in three dimensional and Time-Based studies. We will consider applicants with experience in sculpture who work in the areas of multi-media time-based activities performance art. We are looking for someone who can work in long blocks of time which in total would be approximately a half-time post.

Both appointments are open from January 1986. Send A4 SAE for application form and details to: The Acting Vice-Chancellor, Dartington College of Arts, Tates, Devon TQ6 6EJ.

Closing date 30th August 1985.

CONTINUING EDUCATION BRANCH Education Offices, Crown Square, Manchester M60 3BB

Trainee Administrative Assistant

Salary Scale: Scale 2/4 - £5238 - £7329

Applicants must be well qualified and preferably possess a Higher Certificate, Diploma, Degree or equivalent qualification. You must demonstrate a capacity to develop your skills and abilities. In particular candidates will be expected to show an ability to develop an understanding of the background to educational administration within the Department and in the field.

Duties are varied and will include attending meetings and drafting minutes. As experience grows you will be expected to undertake investigations and draft reports for sub-committees. Experience of an aspect of the Education Service would be desirable.

The selection procedure for this post will include the completion of a written assignment.

Application forms and further particulars are available from the Chief Education Officer, Education Personnel Office, Crown Square, Manchester M60 3BB, quoting Reference E.30. Telephone No. 061-234 7061.

Closing date 2 August 1985.

The City Council operates a Union Membership agreement under which a new employee is required to become a member of a recognised Union.

MANCHESTER City Council

Manchester City Council is an Equal Opportunity Employer, and we positively welcome applications from women and men, regardless of their racial, ethnic or national origin, disability, age up to 65, sexuality, or responsibilities for dependants.

EXETER COLLEGE OF ART & DESIGN

Applications are invited for Senior Lecturer and Option Leader in Photographic Design

The Option Leader is responsible to the Head of Department of Graphic Design for Photographic Design within the B.A. Honours Graphic Design Course and will be expected to contribute significantly to future course developments within this area of study.

The vacancy is available from September 1985. Details and application form on receipt of a stamped addressed envelope from Chief Administrative Officer (Staffing), Exeter College of Art and Design, Earl Richards Road North, Exeter EX2 6AS.

Education continues on page 12

Youth and Community Worker

£8,124 to £9,102

Required at Bracknell Boys Club to administer the affairs and activities of the club, to recruit, support, supervise and train volunteer workers and to offer support to community groups using the centre. Applicants should have a successful track record in youth and community work and a good sense of self discipline and ability to face work with young people. Applicants should be qualified youth and community workers or teachers with youth work experience.

Comprehensive In-Service training and personal supervision. Removal expenses in approved cases.

For informal discussion telephone Malcolm Penny, District Youth and Community Officer on Bracknell 53539.

Application form and job specification from Director of Education (YCS), Shire Hall, Shirefield Park, Reading RG2 6XE. (SAE please).

Closing date 5th August.

An Equal Opportunity Employer

Royal County of Berkshire

SCHILLER INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY LECTURERS IN HOTEL MANAGEMENT

Applications are invited for teaching on the Hotel under-graduate and graduates programme in Hotel Management. Areas to be covered include travel, tourism, Management, hotel facilities, hotel marketing and advertising and general hotel management (international and local).

Please apply with names/addresses of two referees to: Dr Richard Taylor, Director, Schiller International University, 1-55 Waterloo Road, London SE1 8TX.

UNIVERSITY OF EAST ANGLIA Norwich

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A tutorial assistant post is available for 1985-86, with the possibility of a one-year re-appointment, to assist with teaching on the TEFL undergraduate programme and its associated teaching practice. The successful candidate may also contribute to methodology seminars at postgraduate level.

Experience of teaching or of assessing the TEFL Preparatory Certificate in TEFL would be an advantage. Teaching commitments relate to three ten-week terms. Salary on the scale £5,000 to £7,520 (under review).

Applications (two copies) which should contain a full curriculum vitae, including exact date of birth, together with the names and addresses of two persons to whom references may be made, should be lodged with the Establishment Officer, University of East Anglia, Norwich NR4 7TJ (telephone 0603 56161), and 2125 from whom further particulars may be obtained, not later than 5 August, 1985. No forms of application are issued.

PART-TIME ACCOUNTS AND COMPUTING TUTORS

5 to 12 hours per week. RSA 1/2 standard. Well established private college. ECI area. Excellent facilities including canteen and sport centre.

Please phone Tracie Cooper: 01-253 7786

New Man tried to get his act together at the end of the Seventies — the decade of the growth of the women's movement — and mostly failed. He's still around, putting on a brave face, as these two different viewpoints illustrate

Laying down machismo and taking up knitting

WHEN Mae West pointed out that a man in the house is worth two in the street she might have been thinking about new man, the anti-sexist male of the late Seventies who had been cast in the founding of modern feminism. He went to consciousness-raising sessions, he took his turn with the housework and he shared responsibility for the children. Bliss. No home should be without one.

But where is he now? Where are his creches against sexism, his anti-patriarchal men's centres and his fearless, if interminable, bouts of self-analysis? Whatever happened to the men's movement?

The men's movement — a rather grand and eccentric title for a tiny social pressure group — petered out in the early eighties. There had been men-only conferences but they ended after protests by some feminists who complained of a new regime of male power in the making.

However, new man survives. He still meets with his mates, usually to con on some issue of practical and common concern probably related to their children: baby co-operatives, workplace nurseries, and so on. He also has a national newsletter — print run 2,000 — which appears, volunteers willing, every three months or so.

New man stepped out of a traditional stereotype and immediately found himself another. With his pleated trousers, voluminous shirts, Chinese-skipper and self-effacing manner, he labours under a most crippling burden: no-one really takes him seriously. Feminists don't believe that a man who has only just learned how to change a nappy is capable of changing the world, and other men sneer at his pretensions pseudo-feminism and relish his discomfort in the face of their own unconstituted sexism.

In much the same way as over the years this page has been perceived as a post-graduate for feminists, so new man lives with his own caricature, manufactured out of ignorance and fear. But who said life was fair, or even comprehensible? Most other men, for instance, would regard themselves as "normal". It matters little that normal men have killed more than 100,000,000 other-normal men this century, or that normal men are bucked with an increasing ingenuity, building weapons of human destruction.

As children boys are educated to lose themselves in pursuit of normality. They are taught to despise all their own masculinity, a point sadly made by 14-year-

NEW MAN

It's GREAT to see you after so long. You've been spending a lot of time with this new guy. Still lovey-dovey... eh?



I was beginning to think we might lose you to the dreaded institution?

Oh GOD NO, not ME!



So is the honeymoon period coming to an end?

Not EXACTLY... He says I've brought him closer to his consciousness.



So now he goes to Zen encounters on Mondays, Creative cookery evenings on Wednesdays and a Mens group on Thursdays.

So what's he up to tonight then?



Oh... Tonight's the night he takes his washing to his Mums....!



old Aled Jones, one of Britain's most talented choirboys, who admitted recently that he wouldn't like to sing at his own school because the other boys might think it was silly. Boys like to have mates after all.

These boys grow up expecting to live in the sunshine of male mythology, holding down a good job, happily married with children and socially tranquillised by the attractions of a man's world. This is not the place for wimps, any expression of one's feelings is always interpreted as a profound sign of weakness. New man on a mission of conversion clearly has much to do but social conditions are slowly changing in his favour.

Long term unemployment and the impact of the women's movement, have meant that many men, whether they like it or not, cannot play the male role in which they have been cast. In particular, professions, single men between 25 and 35 are having something of an identity crisis. Their difficulties are being exploited — for consumer purposes at least — by the women's media: enter Cosmo Man, which has identified an expanding market of men trying to fit into a lifestyle for which they are wholly unprepared.

For his part, new man has registered some successes. He has better manners than he used to have (he always mentions women and black people when speaking in public) and he has stopped calling himself a "feminist", a declaration that anyway was never really believed as the real utterance of a real man. More significantly, he is more likely to be present at the birth of his children than ever before and he is making vasectomy socially respectable. He is also more likely to stay at home and look after the children while his partner goes out to work, although this might in large part be due to a shrinking jobs market.

But such changes are slight when set against the economic and political balance between men and women which remains hopelessly unequal. Very little has changed in the conditions of women over the past ten years as delegates to the International Decade of Women are being told now in Nairobi. For all his good intentions, new man has been unable to prise social and sexual power out of the hands of his brothers.

The new man in politics, like Ken Livingstone, talks a lot about equality, but there

is little evidence that political parties are seriously considering a programme of government which would shift the balance of power in favour of women. Inevitably, therefore, new man finds himself isolated, behaving like a fifth columnist in a society that pours scorn on his tender expressions of self-doubt and which views candid fraternity as either signally weak, or as a cover for homosexual activity.

There are, however, some new men who are not taking it on the chin. Reading a recent issue of the Men's Antisexist Newsletter I was taken with the courage of Gerry Popplestone, a new man if ever there was one. He writes:

"When I take my knitting out on a train, I know I will feel some shame initially. But there are ways of dealing with it. I can engage the man opposite in conversation and he will eventually talk about it. The feelings of shame go eventually."

When Mae West felt like a new man, she may not have had Mr Popplestone in mind, but she could do a lot worse.

Men's Antisexist Newsletter, c/o 60 Rhymney Street, Cathays, Cardiff.

Aidan White

The trouble starts at Greenham Common

IT IS well-known that most feminists have balls. The fight for women's rights has never been easy and front-line combat is usually left to the surer of our sisters. But a fact which is soundlessly ignored is that many feminists also have penises (or penes, depending on your age and/or education).

It is simple: there is a growing breed of men who have been as liberated as any women from the temptation to discriminate between the two sexes in the conventional women-are-a-lesser-species way. But where do they stand? Many female feminists choose to completely ignore this class, seemingly treating it as an awkward complication of what would otherwise be a straightforward boys' love story. I would like to honour last-day-of-school-style. Others acknowledge it with the label "male feminists", "sympathisers" or even "our male support" — a term

which has perhaps understandably left us — I include myself in the hybrid class — with the nickname "the fuck strap" as we congregate shyly at the back of demonstrations organised by women.

But the situation is really getting beyond a joke. The rape crisis centre near my home is sending out leaflets which appear to be specifically designed to raise animosity between the sexes. Bold letters it drums its message into its readers, who are often young girls: "Remember any man can be a rapist: any woman can be raped."

At first glance this dictum appears logical, and can be argued to be true. But it is only true in the same way that the sentence: "Any woman can be an evil child-murderer: any man can be murdered while a child," is true. Both are actually equally meaningless. The former, however, deliberately incites hatred and mistrust in a way some might find disturbing.

The city where I live is a progressive place — groups regularly meet to discuss how to break down the barriers between the sexes. I would love to attend but too often I find a sign at the door saying "Women only." Somehow that does not count as a barrier. At a recent meeting

of all the ethnic minority groups in the city under the auspices of the Council for Racial Equality, a leading community worker rose to her feet and said: "All men are racist and all whites are racist." A call for a show of hands revealed I was apparently the only person among the hundreds present who found this statement both sexist and racist. I left, baffled.

The mistrust conjured up by a generation of misandronism has already borne fruit. Here's an experiment: choose five or 10 casual acquaintances of the opposite sex and behave in a relaxed, but tactile way with each of them. Lean on them, put your hand on their shoulder, give them a friendly punch. Note their reaction. At the end of the week, compare your results with those obtained by people of the opposite sex doing the same thing.

The results are always the same. Women who are familiar in a physical way with men are assumed to be playful and extrovert, and elicit an appropriate response: men are usually pleased, in a rather bashful way. Some men misinterpret any sort of touching as a sexual signal. Men who touch women almost invariably get one of

two reactions: curt withdrawal, or occasionally, very cautious acceptance. Most women apparently misinterpret any sort of touching as a sexual signal.

This leaves men who lack bad motives (whether they are gay, eunuchs or Mr Average) with the feeling that there is some real bias going on. They want to say to women: "If you touch me, it is a charming and commendable open display of affection. If I touch you, it's sexual harassment. Why?"

For many of us of the fuck strap, one thing has come to symbolise all that is tragically rotten at the heart of today's female feminist movement — and here I put my head on the block. Greenham Common. No bomb-happy fascist I — this follows my having spent a year as secretary of a 500-strong branch of CND and I remain a public and unashamed subscriber to the Guardian.

But you argue, that debate is old. Greenham is all women because it is not a CND event, but a separate protest organised by women for women. This point I concede, without qualification.

You continue: It is all women because it is more practical and gets better media coverage that way. This also I concede, although confessing a little doubt about the media aspect, having seen the plethora of "skinhead lesbian mums" articles it engenders.

You say: it is all women because it is a statement against all forms of "male violence": rape, sexual harassment, militarisation, pornography, not just the bomb. This too, I fully concede.

Then where do we differ? In this: the assumption that men cannot be against "male violence", and should therefore not be allowed to join demonstrations against it. To take that as a principle is clearly divisive. In practical terms, many will remember occasions when they were teenagers or younger, of larger, stronger males trying to "interfere" with them. I certainly do. But we are not to join the ranks — we are males, therefore we are necessarily sexist.

Is not the time now here for the removal of this "female violence" against men? Because it is convenient for female feminists to treat men as uniformly discriminatory, animals, it does not mean it is right. In a situation: not a million miles from the ones I describe (that is, by swapping all the genders) such processes would be called sex discrimination. And that, brothers and sisters, is illegal.

Nuri Vittachi

Why the Catholic label will not always stick

LETTERS

ALTHOUGH the Guardian is the last paper in which one would expect to read the best under the best, the article by Valerie Niches (Mrs) is a very similar line. I am tempted to portray all groups and individuals involved in strengthening family life and promoting respect for life as Catholic and all part of a Catholic plot, is manifestly absurd. Enoch Powell, for one, is a very unlikely candidate for the Papal SS.

When Polly Toynbee rang this office, I told her great points to explain to her that this society was founded by a Jewish doctor and that its members are of all religious denominations, and none, it seems, however, despised her obvious disappointment that a Catholic label could not be affixed, she was not to be deflected from her witch-hunt.

She complains that "well-placed journalists... argue the Christian case as if they themselves were open to arguments, and not mandated by their faith". If journalists write articles which are based on what she calls "neutral arguments" rather than appeals to religious teaching, why should that bother Ms Toynbee?

How strange that a liberal journalist should seek to restrict the grounds on which these issues can be argued. Perhaps she wants to practise religious apartheid and make her opponents wear badges declaring "Christian — not to be trusted".

The article brought to mind the description given by Dr Nathanson in his book *Aborting America* of the campaign to legalise abortion in America. The pro-abortionists consistently abused the Catholic church and claimed that all opposition to abortion came from the Vatican, ignoring every non-religious objection.

Dr Nathanson now believes that if the same degree of

villification had been levelled against any other ethnic group, like Jews or blacks, there would be outrage over the racism of the campaign. Those who cannot deny the evidence placed before them always seek to destroy by calling names as the last line of defence. Such are the tactics of the Immoral Minority, if I may trespass on their preserves for once.

Valerie Niches (Mrs), National Hon. Secretary, Family and Youth Concern, Milton Keynes.

Unreal Cosmo

I MISSED Roger Knight's article (July 4) on Cosmopolitan but I read Linda Kelsey's defence of the magazine she edits (July 9). She surprised me by seeming to suggest that Cosmopolitan is having to solve women's sexual problems. Possibly it does help the very small number of women who find it financially and practically possible to attend their exclusive seminars. Yet for the majority of women reading the magazine it can only make them feel sexually inadequate. Their emphasis on the myriad of different types of orgasms their readers should be experiencing is almost obsessive. These articles are usually accompanied by photos of very young attractive women.

The implication that the quality of a woman's sex life depends on her looking like a 21-year-old, six-foot, bronzed goddess is pursued throughout the magazine both visually and in writing. A huge selection of fitness regimes are offered to women to help them achieve this aim. The reader is told how the Cosmo team have a special fitness class during their lunch hour and urged to start one at their place of work. The majority of women in full-time work probably find their lunch hours taken up with shopping or, if not, they simply relax it as a rare chance to sit down and relax.

Linda Kelsey ends her letter by saying that Cosmo-



WHICH IS MORE LIBERATING, THIS OR THAT?

HANG ON, I'LL CHECK

politan writes in a "language that many women relate to. As a 20-year-old female student, I have found it difficult to find the majority of those students featured in Cosmopolitan. I can find nothing to relate to in Cosmopolitan. Neither can my mother, my grandmother or the majority of my female friends.

Cosmopolitan can never honestly claim to be interested in women or the struggle for their liberation since the female population comes in all shapes, sizes, ages, with a huge variety of problems, and only a very few would fit the Cosmopolitan mould. Yours faithfully, Sarah Forter, Kingston, Surrey.

HANDS off Cosmo, you pompous tit! I can't be the only Guardian woman incensed by Roger Knight's smug analysis. Cosmopolitan blows like a healthy breeze through the benighted pages of the British women's media. It suffers not from the glibly vulgar of She, the dullness of Options, the mind-blasting snobbery of Women's Journal/Homes and Gardens or, most importantly, the merciless domesticity of the "women's weeklies".

It does not patronise its readership; it offers escapism along with its advice, recognising that modern women work but are not necessarily well-paid; are often mothers, but not looking for endless paradigms of parenting, and

that they can, given a little energy and enthusiasm, improve on some aspects of their lives. Tanya Palmer, Leicester.

Fair fight I FOUND myself in complete agreement with the article (July 9) about the problems women face in being selected as Labour candidates for Parliament.

tion procedure could be rerun under fairer circumstances. As the Guardian stated as fact that a "dirty tricks department" was operating I assume either the Guardian or Diane Abbott will now produce some evidence. I have even made some myself, but I cannot let this pass. Dorothy Slammard, (Morpeth, June 28). Some (careers) teachers' without quoin, see prostitution as a useful option for the lowest shillings girls. In my experience, no careers teacher, ever, would recommend this "option" with or without quoin.

Helen F. Morris, Beckenham, Kent.

Red herring POLLY TOYNEBE (July 1) raises a misleading and emotive red herring when she talks about Baby Cotton learning that her unknown mother gave her up gladly for money. The mother did not "give her up", but conceived her for someone else in the first place, who provided for her during pregnancy. In the case of a surrogate arrangement the parent who counts is the one who wanted the child, and who planned and arranged for her to be born. Hence Baby Cotton was assured from the start that she would be welcome and would have someone to love her.

Were it not for the surrogate arrangement Baby Cotton would not have existed at all. Geoffrey Watson, Winchester.

THE UGLY SISTER

DEAR All, I promised to let you know I'd arrived so here I am, but no thanks to anyone so far. When you think what these people get paid, you wonder how they've got the time to take the money. You know how much I don't like being moved and honestly it is the time we arrived here there were times when I really thought I'd die.

In fact, I was so tired I really didn't take in the room they gave me I just had to get to sleep and I never can sleep away from my own bed. But I must say, this morning I was shocked and it really isn't good enough. You know how upset I get with the claustrophobia in small places and they think they can put me off with anything because I'm just a poor woman on her own. Added to that the flooring is lethal with tiles, and I got a chill just getting out of bed this morning.

But I must say it's come to a pretty pass when you pay good money to stay in a place and be looked after and then when you complain and say it isn't good enough and you're used to it to wall carpeting at those prices and curtains, not blinds, because I can never sleep and I have to have the light coming in the room at night, and at least not to have to hear the plumbing every time someone goes to the toilet even several rooms away, well, I must say I wasn't pleased by the treatment they gave me. You'd think the staff, who get paid good money to look after us here, didn't speak a word of English for all the notice they took of what I said to them,

and even after the maid had been in and cleaned the room, I found something really disgusting under the bed some-one must have left, and it makes you wonder how clean the sheets were because I was so tired out I never looked. It makes you wonder how hygienic it is here.

I did manage the stairs for breakfast. I'd have gone hungry if not for all anyone here cares. The stairs are stone, though, and very hard on the legs, and you know how I suffer from the feet. I think at times I wonder how I was should be a lift and some of the people here are quite old. But I might as well have saved



anyway I had food poisoning all afternoon till I thought I'd die, and it must've been that because they can't do anything with ice cream, can they? And I had mild food poisoning because it's got disinfectant qualities, and chocolate is always safe, isn't it? And I had to fill up on something. My poor stomach was all swollen up and now my poor legs are swollen and I have to lie down to save them and quite painful. And really, it's too bad I pushed the bell in the bathroom lots of times and no one came and the toilet just kept running till my poor head was swimming.

I forgot to pack the Rennie's, too, although you'd think there'd be a great call for them here and they hadn't got any and didn't even know what I meant. They thought I wanted to buy a disgusting looking brown drink which smelt of drains. Imagine, with my delicate stomach!

Actually, it may not have been the drink that smelt of drains because there's a very overpowering smell of drains everywhere here. You know my poor chest and how I find it difficult to breathe quite often in new air, well, I went out to ventilate myself a bit and I couldn't breathe at all, it smelt so bad.

And it's so hot I've got my lumps again like that time the young doctor was so rude and said it was heat lumps and you were so quick and put him in his place and told him you'd never seen heat lumps like that at home and if he wasn't careful he'd have an epidemic of something nasty on his hands.

I'm quite exhausted, so I'll stop now and try to get a little rest. I need camomile for my rumbling. Having a lovely holiday. Wish you were here.

Oh, my dear, there's worse to come. I was looking forward to some nice soup and a nice steak and some nicely done chips and grilled toma-

LAURA ASHLEY
STARTS HERE 17TH JULY

هكذا من الاله

Hugh Hebert on the Lancaster House disagreement

End game

LORD SOAMES is inclined to ogle a rich Churchillian relish sometimes, when delivering himself of some choice political wisdom. Last night there he was talking about his time as temporary governor of Zimbabwe-Rhodesia for the period of the 1980 elections. Given the level of intimidation, should he have been there, he said, he would have been a Zanu (PF) Party?

Those to the right urged him on, those to the left held him back. This is not Fuddletown-in-the-Marsh, he finally declared, "this is Africa, where people think nothing of sticking their pole up their opponent's what-not."

Pat on cue, the end of End Of Empire (Grassdale) rolled last night just a few days after Mugabe threatened to rewrite the last page of the script himself by tearing up the Lancaster House constitution that sent Soames to oversee that historic election, the brief tropical twilight of British dominion in Africa.

Unlike some of this patchy service, this last episode could call on leading players who are still in the throes of politics: Ian Smith, still leading the Zimbabweans, still winning most of the reserved white seats in the latest election. Mugabe and Joshua Nkomo, still deadly rivals, Lord Carrington, seen as the diplomatic wizard of Lancaster House, though he hated every minute, General Peter Walls who had fought the Patriotic Front guerrillas through seven years of Smith's rule.

Harold Wilson did not appear, for the very good reason that as Prime Minister with a majority he could count on his thumbs he had, in 1965, let Smith get away with UDI by declaring that Britain would not use force to bring the Rhodesian leader to heel. An insane announcement on Wilson's part, Denis Healey said, he bluntly last night, and one of the rare occasions when Wilson was seen to be honest.

As for the pathetic Bishop Muzorewa with the muscular General Walls at his right hand and Smith uttering "I'm right behind you, buster" in his ear, he looked like a choirboy fallen among Maas. Apt to call his intelligence chief in for a prayer meeting and a quick update, it is still difficult to decide if he was more devoted than dumb or vice versa.

At Lancaster House, he was asked to step down as Prime Minister to make way for new elections. He pondered through the night. As Walls said, he was looking to the Foreign Office and God. Mugabe asked him: "was perhaps expecting rather a lot from such an unlikely collaboration?" One of them must have let him down.

Michael Billington reports from a quarry, near Avignon on Peter Brook's dawn-to-dusk staging of the great Sanskrit epic, the Mahabharata

Krishna comes to the city of the popes

WE assembled around seven o'clock on Saturday evening in an amphitheatrical stone-quarry 14 kilometres outside Avignon after a boat-trip up the broad-banked Rhone. As the sun edged down behind the cliff-face of the quarry, Peter Brook's production of the great Sanskrit epic, the Mahabharata, began. Eleven hours later, with the birds singing in the Provencal dawn, the show finished with a vision of Paradise with stars playing and candles bobbing gently in the on-stage river.

We were the first audience at this year's Avignon Festival to have seen the Mahabharata as it should ideally be experienced: not as three separate evenings but as, in Jean-Claude Carrière's adaptation, a dusk-to-dawn epic dealing with the birth of heroes and legends, a world-shaking family quarrel and a final exhausted calm.

Words like sin and evil are never used. It was, in every sense, an unforgettable experience comparable to the kind of day-long ritual audiences must have undergone in Athens in the 5th century BC. One put up with the mild discomfort of the tip-up seats and the occasional bout of tiredness; for what one was seeing was the cycle of human affairs presented in a single night.

What is also worth stressing is that the Mahabharata is a triumphant vindication (if one were needed) of the work Brook has been doing in Paris over the past eleven years. There are still those who wonder why Brook has chosen to work abroad with his own international company rather than churning out product for our classical theatre.

But this production shows him forging a fabulous narrative theatre that combines the lyrical magic of The Conference Of The Birds, the austerity of Les Iks, the knockabout farce of Ubu. Holy and Rough theatre (to use Brook's own terms) combine in a work that is like



Life cycle: Bruce Myers as Karna.

Shakespeare's Histories in its vision of dynastic conflict and universal disorder. Each of the three plays that make up the epic also has its own distinct tone. The first, La Partie de Des (The Dice-Game), is rich in myth and magic. It begins with Vyasa dictating "le grand poème du monde" to a scribe and shows the origins of the two clans — the Pandava brothers and their cousins — whose conflict leads to global disaster. Karna, the child of the sun, is born in a billow of torch-smoke, wreathed as a boy in garlands while a low-born warrior is placed in his hand.

But although the first play shows the growing quarrel between the rival cousins and leads to the fast dice-game in which the Pandava leader (Mathias Habich) gambles away his inheritance, it is full of piercing images of tenderness. At one point the five Pandava brothers all harmoniously share the same bride and lie down in front of her with their mother, Kunti, at their head.

And in the second play, L'Exile Dans La Forêt, we get a sense almost of pastoral idyll as the brothers go into retreat and eventually become part of a court where an entertainer plays out a puppet-show behind a crimson curtain. But the inevitable conflict approaches and in the third part, La Guerre, we are plunged into a world of darkness, torch-light, smoke, bloodshed, the death of successive heroes, the destruction of kingdoms before the arrival of the dawn and a sense of healing harmony.

What does it all mean? On a narrative level, it is a basic decline-and-fall story of rival family factions destroying the very universe that is their inheritance. But what makes it enigmatic for a Western audience is that in Indian epics, it is moral blame is never apportioned, words like sin and evil are never used and that the great god Krishna foresees and laments the coming holocaust but seems powerless to prevent it.

If a general principle emerges, it is that human beings must find order experienced some difficulty in finding an aesthetic centre for his art. The powerful influence of Matisse gives way to the equally powerful forces of de Stael, American Abstract Expressionism, William Scott, and most recently Howard Hodgkin. The awkward hanging of the show (you can always tell when painters are involved in the hanging because the pictures seem far too low) contributes to the rather unsettled overall effect, as a vision employs constant

within themselves to create an ordered universe; and to me there is one crucial exchange in which the Pandava leader is asked the miracle of life and says that "Each day death beats at our door yet we live as if we were immortal."

The ultimate meaning of the Mahabharata is for each individual to discover. But Brook gives it a direct link with our century in a monumental explosion of blinding intensity that bursts out of the quarry and fills the stage with sulphurous smoke. I met an Indian professor who said it was out of keeping with the original but to me it was a brilliant reminder of the looming destruction under which we all live.

For the most part, however, Brook evokes chaos and disorder through the simplest means: a shower of white arrows crisscrossing in the night, Karna propelling a single chariot-wheel across the sand-caked stage, warriors splashing heedlessly through the river that was once the source of creation. It is like an elliptical Wars Of The Roses. But it also ends with an intense Shakespearean feeling that, after the dark night of the soul, comes the overpowering human need for renewal.

Brook's international company also helps give the work a universal quality. There is no attempt at a spurious Indian ethnicity; and there is a whole range of remarkable performances from Maurice Benichou as Krishna, regarding mankind's self-destructiveness with immeasurable sorrow, from Mamoudou Dioume as a volatile, giant-like Pandava warrior, from Mathias Habich as the clan's blood, whipcord-muscular leader, from Mireille Maalouf as the eye-bagged queen, from Bruce Myers as the war-forged Karna.

It is very much a story of mothers and sons, fathers and children and it is this that gives it a poignant human dimension as well as a sense of cosmic upheaval. Without question this production is the masterpiece of Brook's later period and a tribute to the perseverance of himself and Jean-Claude Carrière in making an

enthralling dramatic entertainment out of a work five times as long as the Bible. I only pray we one day see it in Britain. It is an extraordinary philosophical epic that acknowledges death, destruction and decay while enhancing the mystery of life itself.

Obviously the Mahabharata dominates the Avignon Festival. But there are other productions of interest. In the courtyard of the Palais des Papes (where the Festival began with Jean Vilar's Richard II in 1947) the Comedie Francaise are staging a new production of Macbeth by their radical young director Jean-Louis Vincent. M. Vincent admitted to me wistfully that he now concluded Macbeth was an indoor play; and there is something bizarre about seeing Macbeth bellowing his murderous

A work five times as long as the Bible

thoughts to the four winds. Catherine Ferran is also obliged to play the later Lady Macbeth scenes in a vast, golden, Virgin Queen panther-skin that looked as if it could have shielded an army. I felt an intimate play was being given in a misplaced epic staging.

Lessing's 1772 bourgeois tragedy, Emilia Galotti dealing with a heedless Prince's ruinous passion for a beautiful subject, is also being given in the Cioître des Carmes by the Théâtre National de Strasbourg; the production was dry and cold but the play struck me as an Enlightenment pastiche worth revival by one of our national companies.

GALLERIES BRIEFING

Albert Marquet (Wildenstein's, 147 New Bond St, W1, through July). Fated to remain something of a footnote attached to the history of Fauvism, Marquet was never an obvious revolutionary in the manner of his friends Matisse and Derain. There is much of the

19th century in these brooding, wet city scenes and gloriously sunny views of Provence. But although his vision stops well short of becoming spectacular it remains consistently distinct, charming, atmospheric, and this exhibition boasts a handful of profoundly beautiful paintings.

Patrick Heron (Barbican Gallery until September 1). Smaller than I expected, this retrospective reveals a painter who seems to have

experienced some difficulty in finding an aesthetic centre for his art. The powerful influence of Matisse gives way to the equally powerful forces of de Stael, American Abstract Expressionism, William Scott, and most recently Howard Hodgkin. The awkward hanging of the show (you can always tell when painters are involved in the hanging because the pictures seem far too low) contributes to the rather unsettled overall effect, as a

vision employs constant search-patterns. Painting in Newlyn (Barbican Gallery until September 1). Ten years ago most of the work in this show would have been recognised as naïf, whimsical, sentimental, stillatory and witty. Now we are expected to read something deeper into endless images of old sea dogs staring out to sea, women standing pensively by windows, wordless fish-clusters in the sailor's home and children dreaming of

becoming mariners by Stanhope Forbes and Co. Horses (Nicola Jacobs Gallery, Cork Street, until August 31). Nicola Jacobs's summer shows are inevitably the most ambitious events in the gallery's calendar and this one is no exception. A fine de Chirico, a strange etching by Cucch, Barry Finnan's extraordinary tribute to the Horses of San Marco were the highlights for me of a fine show devoted to the equine myth in its assorted forms.

HALF MOON

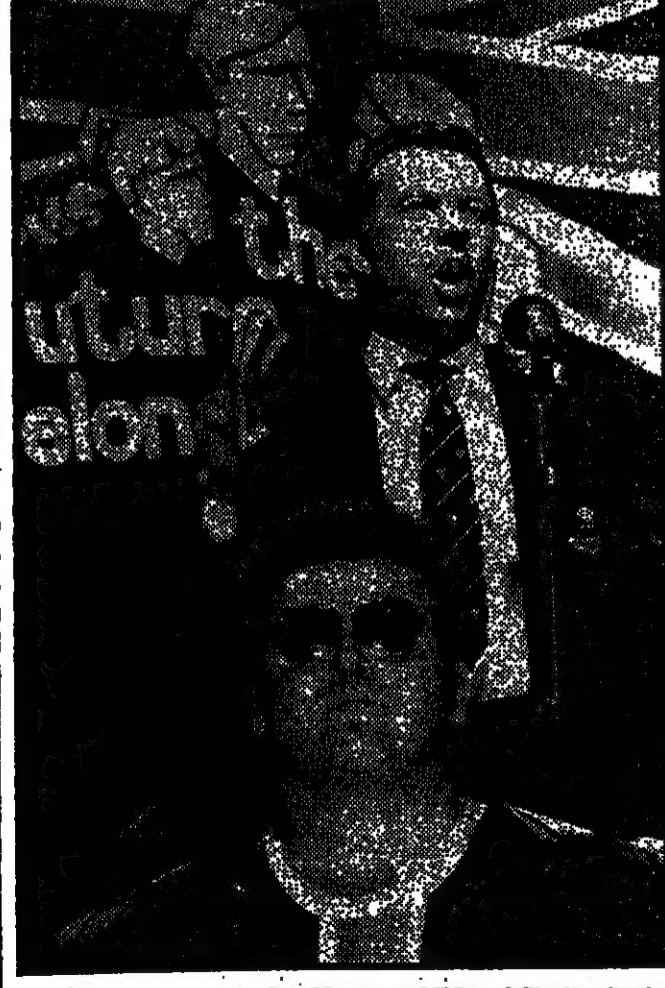
Nicholas de Jongh

Destiny

DAVID Edgar's Destiny, first presented by the Royal Shakespeare Company nine years ago, was inspired by a liberal breed of British neo-fascists who then seemed to be on the verge of electoral significance. That foreboding proved mistaken, but renewed outbreaks of racial hostilities in the east end of London, and spasmodic alarms ever since, give this revival fresh impact.

Its prologue, set in an India about to receive its independence from Mr Atlee's first Labour administration, shows a Colonel, a Major and an NCO respectively honouring, insulting and merely tolerating the young Indian in their midst. These men and their attitudes cast such long shadows that a Midlands byelection in the England of the late 1960s almost becomes their requiem for those times. The Colonel, whose death causes the by-election, has become one of those wet and modestly liberal MPs, now as unfashionable as Keynes, the major a sinister and baleful figure on the right and the NCO a victim of fear and resentment.

For Edgar is scrupulous in his lack of partisanship and he attempts to reveal the way in which an oppressed working class becomes the natural constituency for neo-fascists and the enemy of capital and the multinational. So the NCO becomes a Nation Forwards candidate in the most stunning election which forms the main portion of the play: what better reason could he have than the fact that he has lost his premises and business to the sinister Metropolitan Investment Trust.



Stephen Marcus and Edward Clayton (top); Half Moon. Picture by Douglas Jeffery

Chris Bond's production is staged not only to what could pass for theatre in the round but in the aisles as well. If it lacks a sustained dramatic power, then that is the fault of the playwright, for Edgar's studios wish to see and show all sides, though admirable, has also prevented him from giving dramatic evidence of the furies and the terror that the neo-fascism draws in its wake. Bond's cast, aside from Ron Donachie's Major Rolfe, who exudes chill menace, and Gillian Hanna's lady of the verge, is moderation incarnate.

ST JOHN'S
Hugo Cole

Handel
Festival

THE PLOT of Handel's Italian Concerto, Glori, Tires, e Filene is of the slightest; a

Much of the interest, as so often in Handel lies in dialogues between solo voices and the main melodic instruments in the orchestra. There are many intriguing experiments in instrumentation — one aria with leading parts for recorders and violas — another with an elaborate architecture obligato, and some adventurous violin solos excellently played by Miles Goding. Alert and well balanced played from the London Handel Orchestra under Dony Dierlov. Altogether a pleasant and unexacting evening's music, with just one or two numbers in which we got a foretaste of Handel's later genius.

DEPTFORD ALBANY
Adam Sweeting

Zeke Manyika

AS PART of the "Wild Weekend" laid on by the New Musical Express, the concerned young person's music paper, the varied talents of Zeke Manyika and Champion Don Veitch were assembled in the Albany Empire's unusual circular environs. Not an average night by any means, since Veitch is a Scot who plays Tex-Mex country music for people who like a whisky chaser with their beers, while Zeke delivers slabs of limbo-galvanising dance music which is soon all over you like a rash.

An atmosphere of mutual tolerance prevailed. Champion Don allowed his enormous band to warm up without him for a few minutes, perhaps to give the audience an opportunity to get used to the culture-shocking idea of brass, accordion, pedal steel guitar and violin all playing at the same time. He was cursed by a wretched PA system which reduced his allegedly wicked lyrics to a thick Celtic sludge, yet it was still possible to admire the swagger of his musicians. The drummer seemed bent on vengeance, so severely did he pummel his kit, while the horns provided fatly-accented support. In Not the Heart, Veitch's unique yodel was counterpointed by poignant howls of pedal steel. Bizarre, but memorable.

Zeke Manyika used to play drums with Orange Juice, a rather self-conscious pop group capable of delicious white noise. Nowadays, Zeke makes music intended to convey the idea of communal celebration, and he put his point across here. Before long he was roaring

CHELTEMHAM
Gerald Larner

Shostakovich

ALTHOUGH offering the kind of programme the Cheltenham Festival audience would recognise as its own, the Orchestra of St John's Smith Square, came no nearer to filling the Town Hall than the European Baroque Orchestra had done the day before.

True, the performance of Shostakovich's Six Poems, was not the first in Britain as originally announced — that took place by no strange coincidence, in the Barbican a few days ago, but it was no less welcome for that. It is characteristic Shostakovich, textually economical, emotionally desolate and yet not inconsolable. The setting of the first of Marina Tsvetayeva's poems seems perverse in its denial of the energy in the words, but the beauty of the cello solo and of the string writing in general is beyond question.

There is no doubt about the lyrical propriety of the second poem and the third. The Poet and the Tsar most satisfyingly re-awakens the composer's genius for irony. Birgit Finnila's performance did not suggest that all the songs are equally rewarding for the voice, but she certainly made a moving point of the final homage to Anna Akhmatova.

CORIOLANUS

IAN MCKELLEN as Coriolanus — BEST ACTOR AWARD (1984 Standard)

"DAZZLING" (Guardian) "A TRIUMPH" (2 Times)

"MAGNIFICENT" (2 Telegraph)

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The fire, and the response, this time

Nobody yet knows who set fire to the Kassan family home in Ilford, east London, at the weekend, killing an Asian woman and her three sons. Until the culprit is discovered, nobody can know why the crime was committed. Yet there is so much about the incident that is so horribly typical of previous crimes against east London Asians that the inevitable suspicions are already up and running. The murder of the Kassans was the third arson attack on the house in three years and follows a mere three weeks after petrol was poured through the letter-box and ignited. It comes within days of the end of the controversial Old Bailey trial that followed a series of racial attacks on young Asians in nearby Newham. The Kassan killings are disturbingly similar to the murder of the Khan family in Walthamstow four years ago, where another Asian household was obliterated after another petrol attack. And, according to local community monitoring groups, the case fits into a gradually swelling pattern in which Asian families and communities in the relatively prosperous outlying east London suburbs are now facing the kind of assault and battery which, five years ago, were more characteristic of rundown inner London areas like Brick Lane and Bethnal Green.

Much is being made of the relatively high level of National Front activity and support in these areas to explain the particular horrors which east London Asians now face. Newham, it is often pointed out, had the highest NF vote in the 1983 general election. Fascist slogans and insignia are plastered on derelict buildings throughout the East End. Local football teams such as West Ham are notorious for their racist support. But while these signs must never be disregarded, it could be a somewhat futile exercise to strain for proof of an orchestrated campaign by the NF or any of the other racist sects. What is much more plausible, and in many ways much more alarming, is the fear that these assaults spring not from a conspiracy of organised racist terror but from a white London culture which sanctions and sustains indiscriminate violence and abuse against ethnic minorities. If the problem was the National Front, it would be relatively easy (given the will to do it) to isolate and attack the cause

of the problem. But it is the undisciplined and unpredictable nature of the beast that is the real cause for alarm and which exposes the mistrusted local police force to such criticism for its apparent absence of outrage against these crimes.

White Britain, and its police, have failed to persuade much of black and Asian Britain that they are really that bothered about racial attacks. This isn't just a failure of presentation. There are circumstances in which an event like the Ilford fire (or the Deptford fire of 1981) can reasonably be beyond a local neighbourhood, destroying at a stroke the fragile structure of police-community trust. And if Ilford is not to become another Deptford there is an obligation not merely on the police but also on the Government to make unmistakable gestures of solidarity with the beleaguered Asians of east London. The greatest cause of black community indignation after Deptford was official white indifference to the tragedy. That danger now looms in Ilford too. If Mrs Thatcher was to scrap her official schedule this morning and was to visit the burned out Kassan house, and if she was there to make an unequivocal statement of governmental outrage against racial attacks, it would do more for good race relations in one morning than any number of well-intentioned committees have achieved in a whole decade.

Watch them stay high

The Government's bizarre policy of keeping interest rates higher than in other countries is threatening a re-run of the disastrous experience of 1979 to 1981 (tight money and overvalued exchange rate) which devastated so much of Britain's industrial base. Yesterday's token ½ per cent reduction in the base rates of the High Street banks is merely the exception that proves the rule. The banks were following belatedly, and somewhat sublimely, the Bank of England's strong prompting last week. In theory, interest rates are being left by this Government to the ebb and flow of market forces. In practice the Bank has all but got the old Minimum Lending Rate in place and has engineered a fall of only ½ per cent (at a time when the Confederation of British Industry has been pleading for 2 per cent) to show that high interest rates still rule.

As if to prove the point, the pound instead of falling (because the UK is a slightly less attractive place of footloose international money) actually strengthened for a while against an admittedly weaken-

ing dollar immediately after the announcement; the markets saw it as confirmation that interest rates (still five percentage points above the international competition) would be staying high for the immediate future.

Yes, but at what cost? Since the Chancellor's sharp increase in interest rates in January, sterling has appreciated against the German mark by over 11 per cent despite inflation here rising at nearly three times the German rate — which is a national world record. The CBI would add that the present exchange rate against Germany (our chief competitor in Europe) is 42 per cent less competitive than in 1975. How, pray, can British industry execute an export-led recovery with a financial ball and chain around the feet of its salesmen? The pound has also risen (12 per cent) against the French franc since January, despite similar inflation rates in both countries.

And why are we doing all this? Because the Government, having failed to force wage rises in manufacturing industry below 8½ per cent, is now using the same weapon again. The Chancellor hopes to keep interest rates high enough just long enough to sweeten companies of cash as they approach the next pay round with the twin objectives of discouraging high settlements and reducing prospective inflation through lower input prices.

There must be grave doubts whether it would work without further social and economic damage: it didn't last time. After a deceleration from 22 per cent to 7½ per cent (roughly similar to the slowdown achieved by the previous administration's incomes policy) average earnings got "stuck" at 7½ per cent (or 8½ per cent for manufacturing) where they have been ever since. The trouble is that if employers perceive the high interest rate squeeze to be temporary they are likely to ignore it (and the accompanying high exchange rate) to be permanent, then they may shed labour, investment and factories as they did the last time round rather than risk damaging confrontation with the unions over pay. In any case, what kind of long term policy is it that sets out to damage company profits — the seedcorn of future expansion — in order to secure wage restraint?

A less risky policy would be for the Chancellor to admit that monetary conditions are far too tight no matter what the maverick indicator Sterling M3 may be saying. What we need now is an exchange rate and a level of interest rates which will help industry to sell in world markets. A reduction of ½ a percentage point, alas, is simply spitting in the wind.

The force in between

It could be argued whether Dr Garret FitzGerald helped the RUC by praising its work in controlling the Orange march in Portadown, but on the whole it is a good idea for people to say what they think. Dr FitzGerald invariably does that. The RUC has had a large credibility problem with the Nationalists. This is not entirely of its own making because it is Sinn Féin policy to denigrate the force at every opportunity. But last year's spectacular police charge into a Republican meeting provided not only British but American viewers with a first-hand account of the IRA. Dr FitzGerald was right, therefore, to endorse a sensible and sensitive act of policing when given the chance.

Loyalists are quick to allege that the Chief Constable's decision was influenced by Dublin. That is denied, but it would not be scandalous if true. If the current Anglo-Irish talks are to yield anything useful they must provide for some visible input by the Republic into security policy in the North (which might not have to change much as a result) and not simply leave the Garda Síochána holding the border against wanted men. It is therefore useful for the RUC to know that the influence from the South can be constructive.

Those who complain loudest about alleged failures to prevent terrorism or catch terrorists are the ones most determined to have the RUC looking like a Protestant force. If that were not so they would not have protested so vigorously at the Chief Constable's decision to re-route the marches intended to pass through Catholic areas. Sectarian marchers (and some of their local political leaders) who went out of their way to seek a clash with the police at Portadown seem blind to the benefit which would accrue to Northern Ireland of a police force equally acceptable to both parts of the community.

Star wars continued

The Morning Star is "no longer a Communist newspaper." So saying, the executive committee of the Communist Party expelled, at the weekend, twelve party members who serve on the management committee of the cooperative which runs the Marxist daily. In doing so the Eurocommunists who now control the Communist Party formally abandoned their

links with the paper which they had created. Among those purged was Mr Ken Gill, general secretary of the white collar engineering union TASS, who is due to be next year's chairman of the TUC. For the CPGB thus to remove its most impressive and senior public figure is a mark of the seriousness of the split between the Eurocommunists who control the party machine and the pro-Soviet faction which dominates the paper's management board.

There are delicious paradoxes in the conflict which has led to the purge. The former Daily Worker was set up as an "independent cooperative" in 1947. The aim was to establish a classic Cold War Communist front organisation. In practice the paper proved to be the front which got away. All sorts of odd Labour Party and trade union bods took out shares in the People's Press Printing Society. The end result has been a paper which toes the Soviet line and a party which has a lot in common with the thinking around Mr Neil Kinnock. Indeed, the Communists go further than Mr Kinnock these days in their open criticism of the way in which Mr Arthur Scargill ran the miners' strike. Further, it is the Communist Party which uses "administrative measures" (code for expulsions) to deal with its enemies. The Morning Star group advocates comradesly discussion to sort out little local difficulties.

In much the same vein it is the Communist Party which advocates a broad left strategy, embracing women, gays, blacks and middle class peacekeepers. Yet it is the Morning Star which yesterday, as well as announcing the expulsions, gave space to Mr John Edmunds, front runner in the battle for the leadership of the "moderate" General and Boilermakers to expound his views on the links between the unions and the Labour Party. In their collective statement, the twelve make much of their responsibilities as members of the paper's cooperative management committee. Apart from stressing their legal obligations and their obligations to the shareholders, the hardliners emphasise their obligations as honest members of the broad left. They warn that disciplinary action against them (for ignoring CP instructions about the running of the Morning Star) can only "call into question the position of Communists in every mass democratic organisation".

In other words, if the Eurocommunist majority can purge party members for acting according to their conscience and not according to CP instructions at the Morning Star, then what of the vaunted independence of those party members encouraged to play their part in union affairs, in CND and other broad left groups?

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Loophole in the logic

Sir, — On July 10 you report that from November 11, 1987, the provisions of the Data Protection Act — including the right of people to examine information about themselves held on computer systems — will become enforceable. You quote the data protection registrar as saying that "data-users will have to be open about the personal information they hold, where they get it from, whom they give it to, if they transfer it overseas, and what they use it for."

This is all admirable; but it also creates an unacceptable inconsistency: in the meantime individuals have no statutory right of access to manual files held on them by many public bodies, including housing and social services authorities and education authorities. We could be in the absurd position of having or not having access to our personal files according to whether our local authority, school, or even doctor, keeps our files on a computer, or in an ordinary filing cabinet.

The same principles that apply to computer files apply to manual files: in the name of consistency, as well as common sense, steps should be taken to create a comprehensive right of access to personal files. — Yours, Des Wilson.

Campaign for Freedom of Information, London NL.

Why the NHS shouldn't copy America

Sir, — The "main proposal" of Professor Alan Enthoven for the NHS (Guardian, July 13) relates to instituting market competition among district health authorities. Apparently that proposal, included in a policy review of the NHS, has been rejected. However, other proposals suggested by the Californian professor are being seriously considered. I would suggest that in its deliberations of proposals by Professor Enthoven (and others who are basing recommendations on the US health care system), the Treasury, DHSS, and Parliament consider carefully the appropriateness of such proposals for the UK.

Questions that need to be answered include: How effective is the US health care system in terms of health status measures? Comparatively how costly is the US health care system in terms of present projected cost of care? Comparatively how suitable is the US health care system in terms of access to care and distribution of limited resources?

Perhaps the Treasury et al should query Americans holding a range of opinions with regard to US health care. Certainly they should determine how proposals such as Professor Enthoven's suggestion that "doctors be encouraged to reduce queues by buying care from private specialists" would impact on the quality and cost of care, who would actually pay for care, and to what degree population groups might be



differently affected. In a recent survey of US health system leaders, 36 per cent of respondents expected that over the long term (some time between 1988-2002) government regulation (i.e. some form of NHS) would be relied on primarily in the US (42 per cent) thought that there would continue to be a combination of government regulation and market based competition. So, while the present UK government is attempting to implement US health care policy, knowledgeable leaders in the US are cognizant of the failure of the US system and are assuming that the US will eventually have a national health system. — Yours faithfully, Irene Jillson-Boostrom, (President, Policy Research Institute, US), 22 Cedar Lodge, 71 Wood Vale, London.

Sir, — If the minister for employment ever announced 650,000 more people in full-time employment and 2.5 million more in part-time employment, that would be success. When the minister of health announces 650,000 more people in hospitals as in-patients and 2.5 million more who are ill enough to be out-patients, that is failure. — Yours, Laurie Pavitt, MP, (Lab. Brent S), House of Commons.

Sir, — I would like to correct your headline, "Meacher plans Labour health freeze on South-east with £3 billion boost for the deprived North" (July 15).

This reflects neither my press release nor my comments to the Guardian. I make it clear that I have no plans whatever to freeze health spending in the South-east. Indeed, there are many areas of acute stress in

the South-east where higher health spending is clearly needed.

I indicated to the Guardian that the Labour Party is reviewing the resource allocation working party formula which is leading to cutbacks in deprived parts of the four Thames regions; this was never the formula's original intention and should not now be allowed to happen. I did not say that a future Labour government would provide a "£3 billion boost for the deprived North." What I did say was that there would have to be an overall increase in health expenditure throughout the country, though concentrated predominantly on the more deprived regions.

I added that the last Labour Party manifesto had given a commitment to a 3 per cent real annual increase in health spending, though clearly there would be other calls on this increased expenditure, as well as seeking to redress regional inequalities. I drew attention to recent public opinion surveys showing that a large majority of the public wants higher expenditure on the NHS; and I contrasted this with the Government's present spending on health, which at 5.7 per cent of GNP, is the lowest of any major country in the West. — Yours faithfully, Michael Meacher, MP, (Opposition spokesman for Social Services), House of Commons.

We are sorry our headline talked of "plans" where no plans exist. Ed. Guardian.

Miscellany at large

Sir, — Let me say, as a Catholic, I am anti-abortion, but only in that there never was an age when such a plethora of contraceptives were available. I am stunned by the mindlessness of American Congress voting against China's current population control (Guardian, July 12). They aren't enjoying doing it. It was of dire necessity. They pre-warned parents to have one child, knowing that unless this dictum was adhered to, by the year 2000, China would have doubled in numbers and would be starving.

To have allowed this situation to have arisen was total lack of foresight by past leaders. In 1964, when Mao Tse Tung told the people "Have plenty of children," I wrote and told him he was an environmental idiot. Time has shown he was — witness China's current dilemma. So unless Congress wants China to become dependent on another Bob Geldof record, they should realise that desperate situations require desperate remedies. — Sincerely, Spike Milligan, London W2.

Sir, — R. R. F. Keating's letter (July 10) confirms my experience of husbands and wives are equal, but... Earlier this year the Inland Revenue sent me a form to complete in respect of "G. V. Chapman, deceased." I informed it that my husband was still alive. Its reply was addressed to my husband, asking him to pass on its apologies to me. Gwena Chapman, Hull.

Sir, — Mrs J. Stoddart (Letters, July 13) should not despair. I have for many years had an 18th-century picture of Portsmouth which shows clearly a lady riding on a horse, smoking a pipe. Perhaps Mrs Stoddart should leave Manchester and head for the enlightened South. — Yours faithfully, (The Rev) T.P. Shirley, London SW6.

Sir, — Could somebody tell car drivers with "Colonel Bogey" horns that horse-riders may be able to fly, but often land heavily (cf. Letters, July 13). — Yours faithfully, Patrick T. Whitehead, Embleton, Northumberland.

Sir, — Although the octopus may escape its predator by turning a deaf ear (Future, July 11) your nonopos may be better equipped for running away. — Yours J. H. Chancellor, Bradford-on-Avon, Wiltshire.

The poisonous fall-out from a forty-year-old explosion

Sir, — Hella Pick's report of the END convention (July 9) reflects the problem for a reporter trying to cover a conference organised in a myriad of concurrent and overlapping workshops.

The convention certainly did not "duck Star Wars." Indeed so great was the interest in the SDI/Space Wars/Eureka workshop — filled to overflowing — that two additional follow-up sessions were arranged.

In the scientists' workshop it was agreed to circulate a "pledge of denial" to scientists and technologists in universities, research centres, and corporations setting out opposition to the US offer to produce Western Europe, Israel, and Japan into SDI development. It is intended to try to circulate the pledge in Eastern Europe.

In the French/British workshop it was agreed to coordinate opposition to the two so-called independent nuclear forces; and to forge links to oppose the threat of the military plutonium economy when the French fast-breeder reactor Superphénix opens in September, part of the European project involving the proposed reprocessing plant at Dounreay.

In a session on militarisation of the Pacific, the groundwork was laid for an independent epidemiological study of the effects on the Micronesian Islands people of US nuclear testing.

July 15 was the 40th anniversary of the first nuclear explosive test at Alamogordo, New Mexico. The bloated arrogance of nations with nuclear weapons today was summed up by Régis Debray, representing the French government at the Geneva colloquium. Refer-

ring to the French nuclear test at Mururoa, he said it wasn't an accident but an incident. "The sinking of the Atole was best described as a slight relocation of local geology."

Nuclear weapons clearly contaminate both mind and environment. David Lewry, Scientists Against Nuclear Arms, London SW18.

Sir, — It is not surprising that the Russians imagine that END is financed by the CIA. For it could hardly serve Washington's interests better. Mary Kaidor (Letters, July 11) rejoices that messages from East European dissidents were received at the END convention. But she overlooks that the Russians established their buffer zone in Eastern Europe because, rightly or wrongly, they feared another attack from the West. Now they not only feel encircled — which they are — but they realise that their buffer is being infiltrated from the West — which it is.

Any encouragement of East European dissidence initiated from the West increases tensions that could lead to war. As Denis Healey has said, cooperation with the USSR is more likely to bring about the kind of change that the West would like to see in Eastern Europe. But the history of right-wing dictatorships in most East European countries does not suggest that the people would profit from national freedom. They might well be worse off. Brian May, National Liberal Club, London SW1.

MPs with housework to do

Sir, — We were very pleased to see that in their respective Agenda Pieces (July 12) Tony Benn, Eric Heffer, and Robin Cook each in their different ways played their part in shaping a new agenda and strategy for Labour. The first two did so by calling for a Labour programme that would put an end to all discrimination based on sex; the third by enlisting feminists of the Left to a new realignment of men within the Labour Party.

Tony Benn and Eric Heffer are members of the Campaign Group in Parliament; Robin Cook a member of the Tribune Group. Both groups have recently been asked by the Labour Women's Action Committee to campaign for more women Labour candidates.

Our proposal is that leading men within the party should campaign and encourage local Labour parties to counter existing discrimination by choosing from women-only shortlists in the marginal and Tory-held seats that have still to select can-

didates. This should be a temporary measure; it will only begin to redress the gross imbalance within the Parliamentary Labour Party.

The Campaign group has declared itself totally opposed to measures that would exclude men from parliamentary shortlists. The Tribune Group has not had the gallantry to reply.

Women have for the whole of this century been excluded from Labour parliamentary shortlists; men-only shortlists in safe Labour seats are still the norm. Seldom has this wide-spread practice even been described as discriminatory; never has anything been done by the Labour Party to end it.

Before Tony Benn, Eric Heffer or Robin Cook begin to prescribe cures for Labour's and the nation's ills — and to enlist women's support for these cures — they should put their own house in order.

Glenys Thurnton, Judy Sadler, Ann Pettifor, Labour Women's Action Committee, London SE24.

Women and children the police won't protect

Sir, — On July 9 King's Cross Women's Centre received a letter illustrated with a swastika and rifle and containing murder threats from "SONAR." It threatened to "burn out" us and our centre if we had not moved by July 15.

The centre immediately asked for a police officer to be stationed outside 24 hours a day to protect the women and children using the centre and our neighbours. The

police have told us an officer will be there "from time to time."

The letter is the most serious in a series of threats and assaults by fascists against our multicultural centre run by the charity, Housewives in Dialogue. Incidents include two break-ins, vandalism, racist sexual phone calls, and racist and anti-gay graffiti on the front door.

Since the police will not

give us round-the-clock protection, we have been forced temporarily to move to Camden Town Hall.

The Metropolitan Police found resources for saturation policing against prostitute women in King's Cross for months. Why won't they protect us against racist fascist terrorism? — Yours Gigi Turner, c/o Camden Town Hall, Judd Street, London NW1.

Unfair cop

Sir, — Trevor Jones (Letters, July 9) is less than helpful to a debate on police effectiveness. The only possible source for his under 2pc clear-up figure for burglary must be the British Crime Survey's under-reporting factors to levels of reported crime.

As the Commander of the "N" police district concerned, I can only say that the clear-up rate for domestic burglary in the first four months of 1985 was 12.1pc. I would wish this to be higher but given the random opportunistic nature of the crime as fairly stated by Mr Jones, it represents a moderately encouraging picture. — Yours E.D. Humphrey.

King's Cross Road Police Station, London WC1.

Horse sense

Sir, — Congratulations to Roy Hattersley (July 13); no one can ever have crammed so many literary errors into so short a space before. The narrator's horse Roland survives the ride from Ghent to Aix, and is rewarded by being given his last measure of wine. "Which the bourgeois voted by common consent was only his due who brought good news from Ghent." Martin Gardner's definitive *The Annotated Alice* makes no reference to *The White Knight's* being Gladiolus and his horse Ireland; where did that bright idea come from? Amelia's faithful admirer in *Vanity Fair* is called William Dobbin; it is not a nickname. Black Beauty's original owner was a squire; coalheavers came much later in his career. Yours truly, M. Grosvenor Myer, Haddenham, Cambs.

A COUNTRY DIARY

NORTH JUTLAND: The river runs placidly through a broad grassy valley, hemmed in by steep hanging woods in which small-dowered cow-wheat was abundant, a plant confined in Britain to a few localities in northern England and Scotland. Scores of large dark-winged damselflies were flitting low over the river like moths, and alighting on the dense vegetation lining the banks. We collected the dismembered corpse of one caught in a spider's web, and found the wings to be blackish-brown, veined with iridescent blue. We could not identify them, but they were certainly not the common British damsel-

flies. In a willow bush overhanging the river, a party of long-tailed tits was foraging. By steep hanging woods in which British counterparts, but their white heads making them look strikingly different. In an overgrown glade in the plantations, a small but exquisite moth with metallic green wings was resting on the herbage. It was the first forester moth I had seen since my prep school days in Derbyshire where we used to find them fairly frequently in Dove Dale. On tiny Liv in the Limfjord, the flowers of the coastal meadows were magnificent with great clumps of bloody crane's-bill and colonies of

maiden pinks amid vast areas of Nottingham catchfly. We spent a day among the lakes and marshes on the north of the Limfjord, including the famous Bygholmvejle where the nesting avocets seemed to be as abundant as they were two years ago. A marsh harrier hunting over the swamp dropped into a reed-bed, presumably to its nest. Black terns were feeding over the fjord, dipping frequently to the water and, at the edge of a pool in which two pairs of red-breasted mergansers were swimming and diving, a gaggle of some 200 grey lag geese were gathered.

L. P. SANUELS

If York Minster will plant some acorns

Sir, — The remnants of oakwoods that are being scoured to provide beams for the restoration of York Minster (Guardian, July 9) are as much part of our heritage as the minster itself. It is built only about three oak-tree lives ago; the trees

it now requires were of a substantial size before the industrial revolution. I propose that the restoration of the minster be linked with the restoration of oak woods. The debt owed to our forest heritage could in part be paid by replanting substantial areas of oak and

hardwoods wherever an oak is harvested for the minster. I could select one or two fine oaks for its restoration, but only on condition that many acres of adjacent land be restored to forest. — Yours faithfully, (Dr) Ulrich E. Loeving, Thornton, Middlethian.



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Home helps

CONVINCED that parents are a great unused resource for schools, Alan Graham, of the Open University mathematics centre, is planning a research project for the autumn to test his theories. He is eager to hear from schools or teachers who have tried developing an educational role for parents instead of confining their activities to fund-raising. He feels, in particular, that involvement of mothers could lead to a substantial improvement in girls' performances in mathematics. "We could get somewhere, then. Leaving it to fathers does not seem to work for girls." First, though, he wants to clear away the seeming conflict in the roles of parents and teachers, which, he says, has for too long bedevilled attempts at cooperation with teachers fearful of parental involvement and parents worried about getting things wrong. His own research into the educational role of mothers gave him the idea for Mothers: A course book to get them started. August will see the publication of another book concerning the involve-

ment of parents in the mathematics education of youngsters up to the age of 12.

Alan Graham can be found at the Open University's Centre for Mathematics Education, Walton Hall, Milton Keynes MK7 6AA. Telephone 0908 74066.

Curricular quandary

TEACHING about unemployment poses a dilemma for secondary schools. Do you ignore it, on the grounds that even to acknowledge its existence will decrease teenagers' motivation, or do you acknowledge the reality that many young people will need to know all about signing on, UP4s and the rest, and that it is an integral part of youngsters' socialisation?

Peers School in Oxford has opted for the more honest course, and has invited the local Claimants' Union to take a series of classes with older pupils. The Shelter housing game Tenement introduced pupils to the intricacies of the social security and housing systems, and this is followed up with discussion groups on the Fowler benefit review, and how this will affect school-leavers without work.

David Archer, of the Claimants' Union, reports a very positive response so far from pupils, and hopes that the union can produce a teachers' pack as a result of its work at Peers.

Further information from the CU, 44b Princes St, Oxford.

In touch with engineering

IN WHAT is claimed as a first in the serious business of bridging higher education into closer touch with industry, the University of Salford and UMIST are joining forces with the Machine Tool Industry Research Association to set up an Advanced Manufacturing Technology Centre (AMTEC).

The centre will be able to draw on more than 300 specialist academic and

research staff principally from aeronautical and mechanical engineering at Salford, and mechanical engineering at UMIST. Others involved in electronics, business management, and communications will be drawn in as the special projects and training courses build up.

Industry will also be able to "buy in" expertise for one-off problem solving. For example, one much sought after skill is for you install successful, fully computer-controlled manufacturing systems in real-life factory lines. In short, the AMTEC centre is one further effort in the battle to revitalize manufacturing engineering in particular — industry as fast as our best competitors.

Little is being said about how it is all going to be financed. Much seems to depend on the value industry places on AMTEC's services, and on the generosity of government in giving up to 50 per cent funding for collaborative projects.

Courses for the over-60s

A JOINT APPEAL for information about education for the over-60s has come from the Unit for the Development of Adult Continuing Education and the Forum on the Rights of Elderly People. They want to hear from anybody who is involved in providing courses or other educational projects for that age group. They would also like to make contact with anybody who has statistical data about the participation of pensioners in general adult education.

Stephen McNair, head of UDAEC, says that although there are no reliable statistics, there was a strong feeling that over-60s were under-represented among mature students. He attributed this to inappropriate attitudes by people who thought they were too old to learn and a reluctance on the part of some of them to "go back to school." He added: "Also, older people often do not like going out in



A SCENE from Danny's Big Night, a sex education video made by the Family Planning Association for teenage boys, as part of their Men Too project. The story centres on Danny, a motor mechanic, and his date with Lorraine. Conflicts arise when he wants to introduce her to his "mates". Pills would be all right, but she would be all right, but not sheaths. The video is now available for distribution.

Details from FPA, 27-35 Mortimer Street, London W1N 7RJ (01-636 7866).

The aim of the Forum is to publish, in association with Age Concern, a directory of projects involving older learners. The two organisations are putting out a questionnaire which calls for titles, aims, and whereabouts of schemes, names of contacts, numbers of participants and staff, sources of funds, annual costs and fees, advertising arrangements, sources of relevant reports or research. The forms can be obtained from FREE at 60 Pitcairn Road, Mitcham, Surrey.

UDACE has also just launched a consultancy

Danny's Big Night is seen as all the more important in educating teenagers on sexuality — especially boys — since the Responsible Society has distributed hundreds of copies of its video, Let's Talk about Love, to schools. This suggests that only the girl who says "No" will end up with a white - wedding - happy - ever - after future.

Details from Mrs Valerie Riches, Wickes, Milton Keynes, Bucks MK19 8BU (0908 57 234).

service for local education authorities and others contemplating the possibility of developing education for adults. The service is free. Information can be obtained from the unit at 190 De Montfort Street, Leicester.

Theatre in education

THE CHANNEL Theatre-in-Education group, operating in Kent, is one of the few supported almost entirely by Manpower Service Commission funds: £54,587 of budget, of just under £77,000, largely salaries, has been met by the MSC. The balance comes from a small levy of about £50 from each school visited and a tiny grant from the KEC Drama

Department who also manage to absorb the group's postage.

There are five full-time staff: director Philip Dart, stage manager, an ASM, and four actors — two girls, two boys — plus five part-time stage staff and three administrative, those last based on Ramsgate, also the base for the parent Channel Theatre Touring Company.

MSC funding means a constant annual rotation of personnel (only the director is allowed to hold his position for two years) and the need to recruit locally where possible. It also means the company is predominantly under 25 (under 25s only have to be unemployed for six of the preceding nine months to qualify; older people must have been unemployed 12 out of the last 15 months) though last year, exceptionally, they also included one somewhat older teacher in the group.

It also means, in this third season, that there is a question mark over their future. Actors, directors, and stage managers are invariably already Equity members, sometimes locally recruited stage staff with no previous experience of theatre work become so interested they have left to train professionally. Inevitably, with 100 per cent MSC staff funding, no one gets a permanent job, though one actress went on to join the Channel Theatre Touring Company.

The Channel Theatre group has 12 productions in repertoire this season plus workshops, fun-days, and street theatre programmes for local authority parks and play areas which they do during the holidays. Each production is geared to three age bands: primary, middle school and senior secondary pupils — and the themes worked out with Kent teacher groups.

The company researches a topic, makes a plot outline, improvises, tapes, and then edits its initial material. It also produces a teachers' pack with illustrations to flesh out what is often mime on stage, further reading, and museums to visit.

Banners and manners

FOR the record: several hundred Reading University students, very strongly opposed to Sir Keith Joseph's higher education policies, turned out to demonstrate their opposition when Sir Keith went to speak at a meeting of the university's Conservative Association. They shouted and displayed their banners but did not disrupt the meeting. The 150-200 policemen (a standard escort for a Cabinet Minister these days) were not needed. Student union president, Sue Innes, commented: "We wanted to let him know how strongly we oppose his Higher Education Green Paper, but we were determined that no one should accuse us of suppressing free speech."

Fewer Welsh students

ASSESSING whether the University of Wales is fulfilling its charter obligations to the principality at a time when over two thirds of its students come from outside Wales is one of the aims of a report on Higher Education in Wales compiled by the university's Guild of Graduates.

The number of Welsh students at the university is steadily decreasing — from 6,265 in 1979-80 to 5,566 in 1983-84 — as the majority of students from Wales seek university education in England. Surprisingly, this trend is even visible among university entrants from Welsh medium secondary schools. In 1980, for example, 82 such pupils chose the University of Wales while 127 elected to study in England.

The university, however, remains committed to its role as a national institution, foster of Welsh culture and furthering research into bilingual education and second language teaching is considered vital, as is providing research and training facilities for Welsh industry.

The university has a higher percentage of students from classes 3, 4 and 5 than the national average and is also anxious to provide more opportunities for mature students and other wishing to return to education.

Opportunity for women

THE DES has given £10,000 to Hillcroft College to run two linked learning courses for women — especially single parents and women from ethnic minority groups who have not the time, money, or opportunity to study full-time. These five-day residential courses, being held this month and in September, will be the second one will recruit nationally from Fresh Start Courses.

Hillcroft, one of the eight long-term residential colleges for adults in Britain, is the only one for women. In the past year it has mounted two day non-residential courses called Valuing Your Experience, funded by MSC, again for women without formal qualifications who want to restart work or develop careers. As a result of the pilot sessions, a package of tutor guide notes is being published this month, compiled by Anne Hartree, adult education tutor. These build up to a progressive course using a mix of case studies, role-playing, and other exercises based around — for example — the life of a part-time school secretary who has to cope with a series of typical crises and handle her own family and home efficiently. The object is to point out that women have more transferable skills than they usually acknowledge.

Details from Phoebe Lamb, Hillcroft College, South Bank, Surbiton, Surrey KT8 6DF (01-898 2688).

Contributors: Owen Surridge, Maureen O'Connor, Maggie Brown, Ann Hills, Philippa Pappache, John Fairhall, Iola Smith.

SINGAPORE POLYTECHNIC

The Singapore Polytechnic is a technical institution financed by the Government of Singapore and responsible for the training of technicians engineers. It is approaching completion of a major expansion programme costing approximately £70 million (overseas). There is a full-time academic staff of 600 and an enrolment of 8,000 full-time and 5,000 part-time students.

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APPLICATIONS

Applications to arrive not later than 31st July 1985.

The Head (Personnel)

Singapore Polytechnic, 500 Dover Road, Singapore 0613, Republic of Singapore, giving curriculum vitae, home telephone number, previous subjects taught (if any) and names and addresses of two referees.

NATIONAL FOUNDATION FOR EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH IN ENGLAND AND WALES

Test Development Unit

Assistant Research Officer

Applications are invited for the post of Assistant Research Officer in the Test Development Unit. The person appointed will assist with the development of a new series of ability tests for children, aged 8 to 13. The responsibilities of the post-holder will include item writing, test construction, standardisation and manual production.

Qualifications should include a first degree in Psychology, Education or relevant Social Science. A knowledge of psychometrics and/or recent teaching experience with primary or middle school age children would be advantageous.

This appointment would be for three years in the first instance from 1 September, 1985, or as soon as possible thereafter. Salary Scale: £8,355 to £23,885. This scale is under review and placement will be according to qualifications and experience.

For application forms and further particulars, please apply to the Personnel Office, National Foundation for Educational Research in England and Wales, The Mere, Upton Park, Slough, Berkshire, SL1 2DQ. Telephone SL0UGH 74123.

Closing date for application forms no later than Tuesday, 30 July, 1985.

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Applications are invited for the fixed term post (two years) of ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT in SOCIAL SCIENCES (including Sociology, Law, Psychology and Government and Politics).

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The Board's offices are currently in Aldershot, but will be located at Stag Hill, Guildford from October/November, 1985. Further details and application forms are available from the Personnel Officer, The Associated Examining Board, Wellington House, Aldershot, Hampshire, (Tel: Aldershot 25551), to whom they should be returned marked "Private and Confidential" not later than Friday, 2nd August, 1985.

KINGSTON POLYTECHNIC

FACULTY OF SCIENCE

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FALKLAND ISLANDS GOVERNMENT TRAVELLING TEACHERS

Falkland Islands Government have vacancies for travelling teachers, teaching in primary and secondary schools on the islands. The job would be suitable for newly qualified teachers or teachers of good general experience, particularly those with experience in teaching in a school of good standard. Successful candidates would be offered a new year contract with salary progression. Salary is £5,854 to £14,000 plus travel / accommodation allowances. For further details and application forms please apply to: FALKLAND ISLANDS GOVERNMENT OFFICE, 29 Tufnell Street, London SW1P 3QL. CLOSING DATE: 31 JULY, 1985

EFL

TEACHERS required for EFL in London. Apply: Oxford House, London W1N 7TA. Telephone 01-636 5785.

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For further information, please contact Keith Lewis, Assistant Principal Education on 01-561 1299. Ref SS21203X.

Hillingdon

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Experience of and interest in comparative European organisation studies preferred. Candidates should possess a good understanding of the subject and be able to contribute to the development of the subject. Salary is determined by experience and qualifications. Interested candidates, please send in a cv, copies of qualifications and references, quoting AG to: ARA Recruitment Division, 17/19 Markide, St. London W1P 0ET. Tel: 01-491 8013 (24 hrs).

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Our clients, a major public corporation and a healthcare company now have additional openings on unaccompanied status.

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DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF EDUCATION

(POST COMPULSORY) Post No. 001003

£20,007 — £22,242

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The post is based at the County Hall which is located at Beverley, North Humberside.

To obtain application forms and further particulars please write enclosing a stamped addressed envelope to the Director of Administration, County Hall, Beverley, North Humberside HU17 9BA (Reference KR).

Closing date for applications is 2nd August, 1985.

HUMBERSIDE COUNTY COUNCIL

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Further details and application form (see page) from: Janet Miller, Further Education, 46/62 Station Road, Wood Green, N22 4TY. Closing date: 2nd August, 1985.

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Haringey is an equal opportunity employer. We welcome your application which will be considered on merit, irrespective of race, marital status, sex or any disability you may have.

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IVS aims to assist development by recruiting technically and professionally experienced people to work on two year contracts with governments, communities and groups in the Third World. The Field Officers will administer and develop the IVS Volunteer Programmes in Lesotho and Swaziland respectively and provide volunteer support. Applicants should have: previous overseas experience, preferably as a volunteer; knowledge of southern African affairs; administrative and other relevant skills. Terms include modest salary, housing, insurance, field office vehicle and all expenses. Annual visits to the UK. Two stage selection procedure, leading to appointment in October/November. Details and application form from Overseas Department, IVS, 53 Regent Road, Leicester LE1 6TL. Tel (0533) 941882. Closing date for applications: 2nd August.

The second phase of development, financed by the European Investment Bank, has been completed. New facilities are being developed with the further development of academic programmes and the expansion of applied research activity.

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Additional recruitment will be undertaken, shortly, in areas such as Business Policy, International Business, Marketing, Development, Personnel Management, Purchasing and Materials Management, Computer Science and Applied Computing. We would be pleased to receive your cv and your personal resume should you wish to be considered for an appointment in any of these areas at a later date.

HUDDERSFIELD POLYTECHNIC

DEPARTMENT OF MECHANICAL & PRODUCTION ENGINEERING

GRADUATE ENGINEER —Teaching Company Scheme

Ref: R65

Holset Engineering Company Limited and the Polytechnic, Huddersfield, have developed a well established and successful SERCOTI Teaching Company Scheme. A new position has recently been created for an additional associate to work on an external development and implementation programme on materials handling automated assembly equipment.

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Application forms (to be returned by 2 August, 1985) and further details from the Personnel Office, The Polytechnic, Queensgate, Huddersfield HD1 1DH. Please send SAE.

HOLSET

HUDDERSFIELD POLYTECHNIC

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If the police and the Forces have friends in the Cabinet, why can't the teachers?



John Fairhall

TEACHERS' pay is a mess. If Education Guardian could see some way out of it, we would be devoted to that end. But alas, no obvious solution is in

sight. So meanwhile let us throw three important chunks into the debate. The first is an admission of failure by Sir Keith Joseph. The second is a DES-funded undermining of his scheme for teacher appraisal. The third is a summing up of what 500 Baptist teachers think of what is happening to education.

First, then, before Sir Keith's minions ring up saying he has been misunderstood, let us quote his own words. In a note last week to the National Economic Development Council, Sir Keith wrote: "A significant proportion of pupils and students are being educated in buildings that are unsatisfactorily maintained. This will make more difficult the cost-effective achievement of higher educational standards."

Read alongside the strings of complaints from Her Majesty's Inspectors about the quality of education being damaged by deteriorating school buildings, and the complaints of teachers and parents, Sir Keith's note is an admission that schooling is getting worse.

On teacher appraisal, let us quote from the report on the pilot study in Suffolk, funded by the Department of Education. In brief, it says that appraisal is a jolly good thing, of benefit to teachers and taught, but it cannot be introduced without the agreement of the teachers, and it cannot be tied to pay in any way. In the words of the report, on "the question of introducing merit pay for teachers we have concluded that the necessary conditions for success

do not currently exist in England and Wales."

Further on the report says: "The vital pre-condition for willing acceptance of any system of merit payment is that the bonus must be over and above a base salary which satisfies the majority."

Sir Keith of course, has tied appraisal firmly to merit payments and in so doing has scuppered his appraisal initiative. Initially the National Union of Teachers was actively promoting the idea of appraisal. Then Sir Keith blew it by announcing before the agreement which the Suffolk report says is essential, that he would impose appraisal by legislation if the teachers did not sign up. His subsequent insistence on merit payments linked to appraisal finished

off what could have been a useful step forward.

In the last few days, Sir Keith seems to have been backing away slightly from a close appraisal pay approach, but the damage has been done. It might be more hopeful if the base salary satisfied the majority, but it doesn't.

What then of the 500 Baptist teachers, all in State schools, who have been questioned in recent weeks by the Baptist Union's education adviser, the Rev. Bryan George? He asked them to fill in a questionnaire and mark, in order, the three factors that caused them the most stress. Of the 180 who completed the form, only two put "level of salary" first.

On the form, and in conversation with Mr George, most said that inadequate resources and inadequate "capital allowances" (for books, materials and equipment) were their major headache.

The second stress factor was the time they had to spend on non-teaching duties and — level pegging — coping with unmotivated pupils. This came the general work load.

These 500 teachers were from all parts of the country and all types of schools. They belonged to different unions, or to none, and some were on strike and some were not. The one thing they had in common was that all were Baptists. The majority were from two-income homes.

Mr George said he found a

high degree of professionalism among the 500 — a reluctance to moan and a strong desire to do a good job. Worries about the increased work load came out as common to becoming uninterested teachers and fear that their church and family life was suffering.

There were widespread anxieties about the state of society and the social ills which were spilling over into the classroom, forcing teachers to work as social workers rather than teachers. "They told me that we were now reaping the repercussions of a very disturbed society," said Mr George. "And they said, don't blame the teachers."

There was concern about the declining status of teachers. "They were very upset at

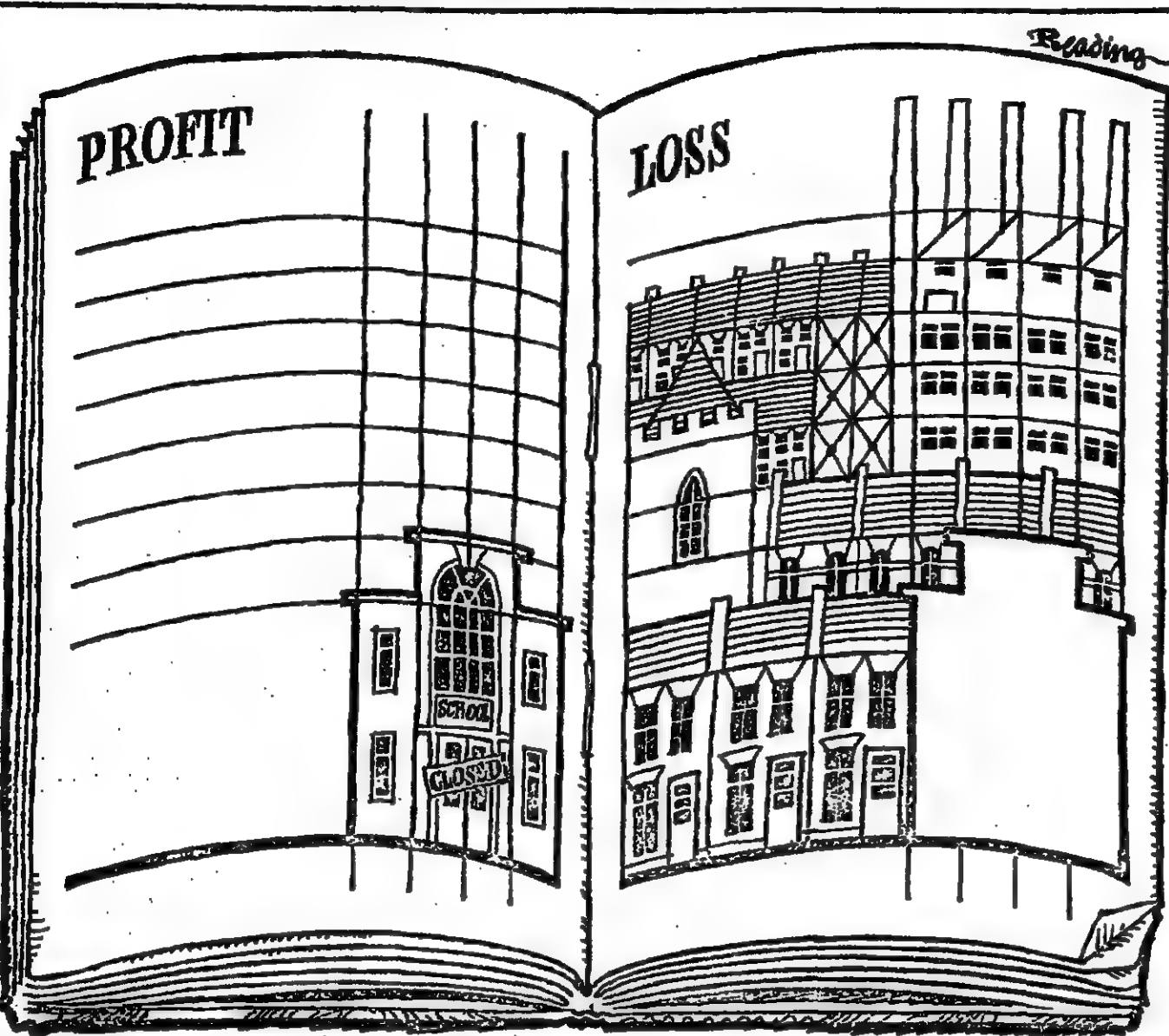
ACCORDING to the Audit Commission, it costs £220 a year to keep a spare secondary school place empty. With 3,000 surplus places in their schools, councillors in the London borough of Newham cannot have been very surprised by Sir Keith Joseph's urgent invitation to them to meet him at the end of this month. High on the agenda will be the question of the £1 million a year the auditors say the borough could theoretically save by rationalising its secondary schools. When similar pressure was brought to bear on equally left-wing Liverpool, a reorganisation scheme quickly emerged.

Newham and Liverpool are only the most visible points of a problem which the auditors are battling with around the country. The Audit Commission's report on non-teaching costs in secondary schools estimated that up to £200 million could be saved by taking out of use the 1 million secondary places that may be maintained by the end of this decade. Keeping them in use, the Commission said, was not only wasteful but damaging to the quality of education. Since then, the Commission's district auditors have been asked to look in detail at 100 specific problems of over-provision this year as a follow-up to that report.

The problem is not essentially a political one. In Liverpool it was a Liberal council which allowed schools to run half empty, and the newly elected Labour administration which eventually reorganised. In Hull, which has just had a massive scheme involving the closure of 48 schools approved by the DES, proposals were made by Labour and will be implemented by the Conservatives. In other areas, Conservative councils are proving as reluctant as Newham's socialists to tackle the problem where they fear it will bring political unpopularity.

Where the situation is so serious that the district auditors move, in they do so at first in confidence, discussing the problem with councillors and officials. Only when they feel no further progress can be made, as they did in Newham, do they issue a report in the public interest which the education committee is expected to publish. The auditors say that public objections to what may be a massive haemorrhage of rate income, especially serious at a time of rate-capping and grant penalties, will persuade the auditors to back down. The district auditors have no legal powers to make them do so.

Nor has the DES — although there are ways in which pressure can be brought to bear above and beyond Sir Keith's *tear-a-letters* with recalcitrant councillors. In fact the



Your place or mine

With savings of up to £200 millions imminently available if LEAs can trim their schools to the size of their school populations, harassed ratepayers can be expected to join the Government in leaning heavily on hesitant education committees. Maureen O'Connor reports

Department, notoriously slow in matters of school reorganisation which require its approval, has gone to some lengths to ease the process over the last few years. Ministers have consistently urged LEAs to remove surplus places. Sir Keith issued a circular in 1983 setting out his criteria for the approval of plans: the protection of schools with a proven record of success, the necessity to pay regard to parental choice, particularly on religious or single sex grounds, and the need to pay attention to continuity. An administrative

memorandum last year spelled out the procedures which must be adhered to if the Secretary of State is to reach a quick conclusion.

In fact the average length of time taken to consider proposals last year was only 6.8 months; but that hides considerable discrepancies since the circular was issued. Worcester's plan to switch from 11 to 12 schools to 11 to 16 schools with a sixth form college was published in December 1982 and approved three months later. Lancashire's scheme for a similar

switch to 11 to 16 schools and a tertiary college in Blackburn and Darwen took 13 months to gain approval last year.

And Sir Keith's own criteria are not necessarily an infallible guide to what will prove acceptable. As his advisers are quick to point out, he takes a personal interest in the educational as well as the financial issues, and there are no absolute rules. Worcester, in fact, succeeded in eliminating single sex education in its reorganisation plan, as did York, in a similar sixth form college scheme approved in

1983. Liverpool on the other hand, with a much larger number of schools, was instructed to retain two single sex schools out of 17.

Sir Keith expressed regret at the loss of grammar schools in Worcester — but let them go all the same. When Calderdale proposed a tertiary college scheme and an end to selection, it was turned down on the grounds that the proposals "did not present the certainty of any significant improvement to the educational provision in Halifax". Administrators claim, with

some justice, that the Joseph mind is a difficult one to read.

Even so, a pretty clear pattern of reorganisation is emerging. Tertiary and sixth form colleges are beginning to replace individual school sixth forms in many areas, as a means of guaranteeing post-16 provision whatever the future vagaries of the birth-rate. Conversely, middle schools are in sharp decline because transfer at 12 or 13 makes for particularly small and unmanageable secondary schools. Even in inner London, where the ILA set its mind very firmly against separate post-16 provision for many years, the gradual disappearance of school sixth forms is now being predicted. And that is in an area which has already closed 70 secondary schools, in response to falling rolls. The case which was conducted division by division with remarkably little public bitterness.

But it is not necessarily getting easier. Administrators grappling with pupil forecasts and political considerations, are also acutely aware of the victory of parents from Brent in the high court earlier this year which has halted the closure of two schools there, at least for the time being.

The parents complained about lack of consultation, about the adoption of a scheme by the full council which had not been reported to the education committee, about the lack of proper costing of the plan, which was due to be implemented this coming September. The time between the first report to the education committee and the ratification of a different plan by the full council was two months and ten days. However fast local authorities now wish to move, the High Court has imposed a quite clear speed limit through the Brent decision.

But pressure from the centre is not going to cease. The district auditors going about their confidential discussions with local authorities are unlikely to stop at one report "in the public interest". And the DES has one or two shots in its locker that it has not used yet. James Felling, the soon to be Director of Education for Newham, who advised the council three years ago that schools would have to close, believes it would be surprising if the YTS did not eventually link Newham's surplus school places with its need to build a new school in the redevelopment dockland area in the south of the borough. That is capital expenditure which needs DES approval. It does not need a genius to guess that the price of that approval might be the closure of schools to the north.

Shabbiest days of their life

'From now on,' says Owen Temple, 'I'll only read about Mr Gradgrind. I'm done with working for him'

BY THE time anyone reads this, euphoria will have set in amongst teachers. Six weeks to forget the pain of the last school year. For me, though, it's the last end of term.

I'm thirty five, have a good honours degree in English, and have been a Scale 4 head of a Comprehensive School English Department for seven years. And I'm leaving teaching to go into the private sector. I enjoy the long holidays teachers have, and I won't pretend that I spend most of them working; I do enjoy the term time to do my own thing. Because I'm fortunate enough to be on top of a Scale 4 I even earn enough to get by. Since I achieved my promotion early in my career, I reasonably assume that I might be successful if I chose to press on for a deputy headship and even a headship. So why am I leaving teaching?

Some of the reasons are personal, and they're not worth going into now, but many are professional, and need to be heard by parents, children, colleagues and, yes, even politicians.

Conscientious teachers, and that's most teachers, are caught in a double bind. They can either acquiesce in the destruction of the education system, or they serve by spending cuts, depressed pay, administrative bangles and narrow utilitarian values amongst their paymasters, or they can actively fight these things. The kind of industrial action we see now. Inevitably in that process they destroy their own professional standards, the tradition of community service relationships with children, and their own morale. They cannot shirk the fight — most breadwinner teachers, if sole earners, can barely survive now — but they cannot win it either.

The rewards in teaching have always been a complex mixture of pay and job satisfaction. Recently, for me, both have been declining. I've always gained a lot of my job satisfaction through the things I've done with schoolchildren after school hours: school teams, drama club, societies, and trips. Over the last five years these have been increasingly disrupted. Of course I could ignore union action and go on with things — at least those

that don't involve anyone else — but to do so would imply my satisfaction with current attitudes to education and pay levels, and I don't want my nose to spite my face.

Besides which, Sir Keith Joseph and his fellows really do not care what kind of an institution we have, a caring community or an education factory. Provided teachers are willing to grind into pupils what HM Government thinks is important, HM Government will be content, and the more cheaply it can be done, the more content it will be.

Teachers cannot shirk the fight — most breadwinner teachers, if sole earners, can barely survive now — but they cannot win it either

I never expected teaching to be easy, and I suppose that however hard it might have become it would never have been as hard as my first year when I was put under such personal strain that survival was all I cared about. I was prepared to put up with what my colleagues into all sorts of extra-curricular activities, prepared to enrol on evening courses, prepared to wade through mountains of paperwork, and piles of preparation because we had a vision of a school as a caring, developing community and we enjoyed being part of it.

I'm not prepared, though, to put up with the shabby books, even shabbier classrooms, and dilapidated furniture to serve the new educational vision known as "spending less". I'm not prepared to be the object of insult and innuendo from my employers who think they can starve us all into a new contract that doesn't involve a fraction of the professionalism we were willing to give.

From now on I'll only read about Mr Gradgrind. I'm done with working for him.

Optimism — one of only two things wrong

THERE ARE only two things wrong with John Fairhall's article (July 5): it is too optimistic and it is on the wrong page of the Guardian. He is too optimistic because the situation has already deteriorated beyond the stage in which it can be retrieved in the short term, and there is no point printing his article on an Education page, since anyone with the slightest awareness of the problem, is already aware of the problem. It is your general reader of the Letters Page who needs to know.

I do not believe that in five years time physics will be taught as a standard subject in maintained schools, and the independent sector will have to react very quickly for it not to disappear there also. No sensible, well-qualified physics graduate would go into teaching; after a further year's teacher training, a Scale 1 post would provide them with about half the salary they could have earned a year earlier, with the prospect of only a meagre increase on promotion.

And they will not be just teaching physics, but will be engaged in crowd control, social work, and administration, as well as being deluged by the DES with its "change of the week".

If physics and engineering courses are to continue in universities and polytechnics, then the degree course time will have to be extended. I hope the DES has the time in their demographic statistics.

And it is no good suggesting that all lower school science can be taught by biologists or that biologists can be trained to teach physics; they can be trained, but they will not be able to teach physics.

I think we have to become resigned to being a third class industrial nation. Our

political representatives clearly take the short-term view and education, in physics, mathematics, or any other subject, is a long-term process in which part of the product, some of those educated, has to be recycled back into the system. In physics and mathematics we have been failing to do this for some time. Ultimately, we will all have to face the consequences — Yours sincerely, Peter Carratt (Dr) 22 Elm Walk, Radlett, Herts.

Perhaps the class I student makes for the class I degree

THE MOST likely reason for differences between universities in the classes of the degrees they award lies in the quality of the student intake, surely more important than differences in teaching.

In seeking an explanation for the discrepancy between the percentages in class I + II(i) at Cambridge as compared with various other institutions, Dolton & Bee are said (Education Guardian, July 9) to have "number-crunched their way through the A level results" without finding evidence that "students with better A levels win better degrees".

At Cambridge, at any rate in the scientific subjects, we seldom admit anyone with fewer than two grade A and one B at A level, supported by at least a Grade 2 at S level, and better than that is required for mathematics. Could Dolton & Bee crunch a few more numbers, and let us know what are the acceptable A and S level grades for the universities they name as awarding less than half the percentage of "good" degrees as Cambridge? (Dr) C. B. Goodhart, Gonville & Caius College, Cambridge.



YTS — a programme aimed at giving youth a low-paid future

DAVID HEARST's series on the Youth Training Scheme chronicled some of the drawbacks of the programme but concluded (July 3) that it was irretrievably sinking. During the same week the Labour Party launched its Charter for Youth which also proposes to somehow transform YTS into "modernised" apprenticeships for all. Just as, in the same week, the Employment Secretary promised that the extended two-year scheme really would deliver "high quality training" this time.

All these claims point the YTS is not a training scheme which increases employability. It is a deskilling programme aimed at eliminating control over training, paid, semi-skilled, intermittent employment in place of the craft training for "good jobs" to which they and their parents stubbornly aspire. YTS is a means of increasing unemployment by substituting trainees for older employees.

These assertions are not made from the ultra-Left position. Mr Kinnoch disavows, nor are they the carping cynicism Mrs Thatcher complacently declares is already accumulated research evidence to show that rather than providing a means for unqualified, female, ethnic minority, and disabled youth to overcome their disadvantaged employment position, MSC programmes perpetuate and heighten their inequalities.

The MSC's vocabulary of

Words can be useful

IN CAROLYN Wood's article "Encouraging the Chatterboxes" (July 9) I was struck by the stress on verbal skills at any cost.

Who on earth wants to speak bad French/German/Spanish etc? After all, idiomatic English is not necessarily good English: why is "everyday speech" seen in such sharp contradiction to "good grammar"? Surely the "foreign" quality newspapers that she aspires to read are not as ungrammatical as all that! And what if one actually wants to read what is referred to as a "literary text" (i.e. a book)?

I can tell Mrs Wood what a lack of formal grammar leads to: quite simple but persistent errors like mistaken genders for nouns, wrong endings to verbs, and confusion over tenses, mistakes that even the idiomatic natives presumably would wish to avoid, and that arise from the fundamental principles of the language not being properly explained.

An examining board can be worrying

I WRITE with reference to Andrew Rawnsley's insulting remarks concerning examining boards at the University of York. Last academic year I left my London university college to work as an exchange lecturer in York's politics department, and, among other duties, I marked over 200 scripts or script equivalents, for four different courses, and a special essay, and a project, with six different fellow examiners. I also attended examiners' meetings in Politics, Politics / Economics, Politics / History and Politics / English.

The politics system could have been devised specifically to avoid undue influence by one examiner over another. I found a remarkable level of agreement between me and four of the other two markers; in the other two cases, disagreements were not specifically in one direction. Never, in disagreement, nature of the dispute, put on me to pressure put on me to agree. At the examiners' meetings, the stringent rules for degree classification were followed to the letter, and where individual judgments of examiners were agreed as a matter of course.

Obviously it is possible that a conspiracy was being conducted behind my back. Given my knowledge of the department, this would have required the skill and secrecy of Mossad. I hope my former colleagues at York will forgive me for saying that in this regard, I would rank them considerably lower than that Secret Service. — Yours, Judith Evans, 3 Lucena House, Hornsey Road, London N7 7JL.

THE EXAMINATION system can only be fair to all candidates if each centre carries out the regulations laid down by the boards. It is a pity a minority of teachers get the majority of conscientious teachers and examiners a bad name. Perhaps more frequent spot checks on centres by the boards would help! — Yours faithfully, P. Kestiffe, Diamond Cottage, Marcia Rice Court, High Street, Abbot's Bromley, Staffordshire.

Some advice when looking ahead after A levels

MAY I offer some advice to A level candidates who feel that they may not have satisfied the requirements for their university choices and will need to take advantage of the UCCA "clearing" system:

- 1 Find out which other universities offering the desired course are likely to consider clearing applications.
- 2 If a different course is being considered, find out as much about alternative courses as early as possible and inquire which universities offering these courses are likely to consider clearing applications and what grades they are likely to require.
- 3 Different departments within the same university will have different admission requirements.
- 4 In completing a clearing application, make sure that there is a telephone number at which the candidate can be contacted and is available for interview at very short notice.

M. A. Winkler, University of Surrey, Guildford.

Within the same university will have different admission requirements.

4 In completing a clearing application, make sure that there is a telephone number at which the candidate can be contacted and is available for interview at very short notice.

M. A. Winkler, University of Surrey, Guildford.

Posts Overseas

China

Lecturers in English as a Foreign Language at University and Foreign Language Institutes in Beijing and Shanghai

Duties: to contribute to the Ministry of Education Programme for the in-service training of advanced level teachers from tertiary institutions; this will include applied linguistics. Qualifications: candidates must be British citizens with a first degree in English or other modern language; MA in Applied Linguistics and 3-5 years' TEFL experience at tertiary level. Teacher training experience essential; ESP experience desirable. Salary: local salary approximately Yuan 700 (£1 = 3.7 Yuan approximately) per month plus annual salary subsidy of \$5,782. Benefits: free accommodation, airfares, baggage allowance, installation grant, superannuation contribution. Contract: one-year local contract renewable commencing September 1985 guaranteed by the British Council. Closing date Monday 29 July. Reference: 85 B 90-105G

Italy

Teachers of EFL, The British Council, Milan and Naples

Duties: to teach EFL for up to 24 hours per week; to assist in the preparation and programming of courses and materials and with administrative duties. Qualifications: a degree or teaching qualification; ISA Dip. or PGCE TEFL or equivalent; at least two years' TEFL experience. Single candidates preferred. Previous applicants need not re-apply. Salary: £7,002.58, plus a local allowance which varies with exchange fluctuations. Benefits: airfares, baggage allowance, medical insurance, 35 working days' leave plus local holidays. Contract: a two-year contract with the British Council, commencing 2 September. Closing date for applications is 8 August. Reference: 85 D 70-73G

Qatar

Senior Teacher of English, English Language Centre, Doha

Duties: to teach EFL at all levels using a range of published courses to classes of up to 20 young adults. Up to 24 contact hours a week, mainly at

the English Language Centre, but some teaching off site for local companies. Assisting with registration, placement testing, setting achievement tests and writing student reports. The Senior Teacher also assists with course development, level and course co-ordination, materials writing and teacher training.

Qualifications: single candidates preferred. First degree preferably in Modern Languages or English and either RSA Dip. TEFL or PGCE TEFL. A minimum of four years' TEFL experience with at least two years overseas. Driving licence essential. Salary: QR 5,900 per month rising to QR 6,000 in the second year (£1 = QR 50 approx). Benefits: Tax free salary; large furnished accommodation well equipped to be shared with one other male teacher. Free water and electricity. 30 working days' leave plus public holidays. Free medical and dental care available locally. Transport allowance of QR 140 pm. Baggage allowance of 100 kg on appointment and termination. Contract: two-year local contract with the British Council. Starting date: as soon as possible. Earlier applications need not re-apply. Reference: 85 D 43G

Key English Language Teaching Scheme

The KEEL scheme is part of Britain's Aid programme to developing countries

Indonesia

English Language Teaching Adviser Secondary Education & Management Training Project, Department of General Secondary Education, Ministry of Education and Culture, Jakarta

Duties: to act as central professional adviser to the Project, providing leadership, guidance and expertise; to help select and train instructors and teachers; to design and develop materials; to report and assess the Project's progress and advise project management on further professional inputs. Special qualifications: candidates, preferably aged 35-55 should have a first degree, a teaching qualification, plus an MA in Applied Linguistics, ten years' experience of TEFL including teacher training and five years' overseas is essential. Experience of classroom teaching at secondary level and in the design and production of materials is desirable. A knowledge of Indonesia would be an advantage.

Salary: £11,563-£16,158 per annum. Overseas allowances: nil to £4,484 depending on salary level and marital status. Closing date for applications: 31 July 1985. Reference: 85 K 29G

The following posts are also funded under Britain's Aid programme to developing countries:

Angola

Post 1: Project Leader
Post 2: Teacher of English
Direct Teaching Project, Educational Research Centre, Ministry of Education
Post 3: Teacher Trainer
Teacher Training Project, Instituto Normal de Educacao (INE), Ministry of Education

Duties: Post 1: to be responsible in liaison with the Angolan Ministry of Education for all aspects of the project both administrative and professional, devising new curricula, supervising the induction of Angolan counterparts and class teaching for up to 12 hours per week.

Post 2: to teach up to 20 hours per week; to assist with the preparation of syllabi, materials and modes of assessment and to assist with the induction of Angolan counterparts. Post 3: to teach language and methodology to students specialising in English at the INE; to design syllabi; to select and produce material for courses; to take part in in-service courses with local teachers of English; to assist Angolan counterparts and to do a small amount of English teaching to basic school students for the purposes of familiarisation.

Qualifications: Post 1: A Master's degree or postgraduate diploma in Applied Linguistics or TESOL or equivalent and relevant professional experience are essential. Post 2: A postgraduate TEFL qualification or the ISA Dip. TEFLA and relevant teaching experience are essential. Post 3: A Master's degree or postgraduate diploma in Applied Linguistics or TESOL or equivalent and relevant teaching and teacher training experience are essential.

Qualifications: candidates for all posts should be single. A knowledge of Portuguese and third world experience is desirable for all posts. A current driving licence is essential. Salary and Benefits: All posts are under direct contract to the government of Angola, but these contracts will be guaranteed by the British Council. A local salary will be paid of between 38,000-40,000 Kwanzas (£1 = 38.65 Kwanzas approximately). The local salary will be subsidised out of aid funds in the region of \$9,000-\$15,000, depending on qualifications and experience, which will include such benefits as overseas allowances and a superannuation compensation payment. This subsidy will be tax-free. Contractual periods will be for two years. The Angolan government will pay airfares, baggage allowance and give annual free-paid leave. Closing date for applications: 31 July 1985. Reference: 85 K 30-32G

Uganda

Head of Mathematics, National Teachers College, Ngetta

Duties: 1. To be responsible for the academic, professional and administrative work in the department including teaching methods, curriculum development, examinations, practicals, teaching practice supervision, books and equipment, budgeting and in co-operation with the Director and Ministry of Education to select students and appoint staff.

2. To liaise with the Ministry of Education, the National Curriculum Development Centre, the Faculty of Education at Makerere and the National Teachers College at Kyambogo in order to influence reform in the subject throughout the National Teachers College system. 3. To participate in the definition of appropriate training for a counterpart. Qualifications: candidates, preferably male, aged 35-55, should be single or married without school age children. They should have a first degree in Mathematics, a professional teaching qualification, five years' experience of secondary school teaching in Africa and 2 years' experience of teacher training. It is hoped that the candidate would be able to offer a second related subject in addition to the first subject.

Salary: £11,563-£16,158 per annum. Allowances: \$477 to \$5,859 per annum depending on salary level and marital status. Closing date for applications: 9 August 1985. Reference: 85 K 8G

General qualifications: for all of the above ODA funded posts candidates must be UK citizens with a British educational background. Benefits: (except for Angola) salary free of UK income tax; free family passages; children's education allowances and holiday visits; free furnished accommodation; outfit allowance; medical scheme; baggage allowance; employer's contribution to a recognised superannuation scheme or an allowance of 1% per cent of salary in lieu.

Contracts: Initially for two years with the British Council (except Angola). Indonesia and Angola posts tenable from September 1985 and Uganda post from January 1986.

For further details and an application form, please write, quoting the post reference number to: Overseas Educational Appointments Department, The British Council, 90-91 Tottenham Court Road, London W1P 0DT. Tel: 01-580 6572.



TEAR OUT AND LEAVE THE COUNTRY.

Only one school travel company offers brochure prices for groups of 25 upwards, a simple one payment deposit scheme, prices that get smaller as the group gets larger, generous free places, a choice of accommodation grades and a chance to take part in The Child of Achievement Awards.[®] That company is Sesame Travel. Tear this coupon out and we'll send you our brochure.

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PLEASE SEND ME: ☐ A 1986 SESAME TRAVEL BROCHURE.
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NAME _____

POSITION _____

ADDRESS _____

TO: SESAME TRAVEL, FREEPOST 31, LONDON W1E 5EZ.

Principal Librarian (Resources)

£14,229-£15,261 p.a. Inc.

This post is a member of the departmental management team, which also includes the Head and Assistant Head of Library Services, the Principal Librarian (Operations) and the Principal Librarian (Community Services).

The Library Service is in the process of a radical restructuring and this newly created post is yet to be filled.

How to effectively provide and organise materials which reflect the real needs of our complex environment and not just the ever-decreasing number of traditional use is the challenge offered by this post.

You will need to have a deep interest in the multi-racial dimensions of our community; a knowledge of the book trade; the provision of audio-visual services; effective selection; acquisition and delivery processes; an innovative and exciting approach to the provision, retrieval and evaluation and resources and above all a real understanding of the popular culture, educational and informational needs of today's inner city.

Job share applications will be welcomed with or without a partner.

Please quote Ref. FJ73/G.

Application forms are available from John Penney, Head of Personnel Services, Town Hall, Mars Street E1 6EA or telephone 01-586 9531 (24-hour answering service) quoting reference.

Closing date 8th August, 1985.

The Council intends to decentralise its services, therefore the duties, hours of work or location of this post may be subject to change.

HACKNEY COUNCIL Working for local people

We positively welcome applications from black people, disabled people and women whose they are under-represented in particular jobs.

RSA EXAMINATIONS BOARD

REQUIRES AN ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT TO WORK IN THE OFFICE STUDIES SECTOR

The duties are concerned with ensuring that examination papers are prepared and printed on schedule and with assisting in both routine and developmental work on examinations in the office studies field. Applicants must be able to work with meticulous accuracy, even under pressure, and must be able to work effectively with people inside and outside the RSA. Excellent typing skills and ability to use a word processor (or willingness to learn) are essential. There are opportunities for career progression within RSA.

Salary: £5,800 pa (inclusive of London weighting) plus 1.5% interest-free season ticket loan available. Holidays five plus weeks per annum. Details and application form from: Mr J H Richardson, The Royal Society of Arts, 1 John Adam Street, London WC2N 6EZ. First interviews week commencing 12th August, 1985.

WORKSHOP COLLEGE

Workshop, Notts (A Woodard School—EBC)

The Council of Workshop College invites applications for the post of

BURSAR

of the College and of Heston House Prep School, which becomes vacant on 24 January 1986.

Details and application form from: WOODARD SCHOOLS, 11A The Square, Mansfield CV11 1JL. Tel: (0523) 59933.

Closing date for applications: 22nd August.

DEPARTMENT OF SECRETARIAL STUDIES

with an attached dynamic college based in South Kensington, requires

TUTOR

to teach a range of the following subjects: Typewriting, shorthand and Secretarial Office. Please send CV to:

60 1ST THE GUARDIAN

Faculty of Maritime Studies Temporary UI

Salary: £7,845—£12,090 (Pay award pending)

Applications are invited for this temporary post in the Department of Marine Science, primarily to

teach students on professional courses leading to Department of Transport qualifications for Ship Deck Officers in the subjects of meteorology and coastal navigation and to prepare such students for their oral examinations.

Candidates should hold a Class 1 (Master Mariner) Certificate and additionally a first degree and/or an extra Master Certificate.

This appointment will run as soon as possible after September 1985 for one year.

Application forms—to be returned by Friday, 2 August, 1985—available from the Personnel Officer, Plymouth Polytechnic, Drake Circus, Plymouth PL4 8AA. Tel: (0752) 254630.

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NATIONAL FOUNDATION FOR EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH IN ENGLAND AND WALES

Applications are invited for the post of Research Officer in the Educational Provision for Bilingual Pupils Project

RESEARCH OFFICER

Applications are invited for the post of Research Officer in the Educational Provision for Bilingual Pupils project. The person appointed will be responsible for the Head of the Language Department for carrying out a survey of LEA policy, and educational practice adopted in a sample of infant, primary and middle schools in England.

Applicants should have a good first degree and a postgraduate qualification in Applied Linguistics or a related area. Teaching experience would be an advantage as would evidence that the applicant is able to write for publication.

The appointment is for two years three months from 1 October, 1985, to 31 December, 1987.

Salary Scale: £9,450-£10,720. This scale is under review and placement will be according to qualifications and experience.

For application forms and further particulars, please apply to the Personnel Office, National Foundation for Educational Research in England and Wales, The Mews, Upton Park, SLOUGH, Berkshire, SL1 2DQ. Telephone Slough 74123.

Closing date for return of completed application forms, no later than Friday, 2 August, 1985. Interviews will be held early September.

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The Queen's University of Belfast

LECTURESHIP IN ENGINEERING MATHEMATICS

Applications are invited for this Lectureship (tenable from October 1 1985). Successful candidate will be responsible for the teaching of mathematics to engineering students. The salary scale is £7,500 - £14,925 per annum with increments of £1,000. Further particulars may be obtained from the Personnel Officer at the address below. Closing date: August 2 1985. Please quote Ref. 25/G1.

RESEARCH ASSISTANT

Department of Electrical and Electronic Engineering
This post, funded by SERC, is available from September 1 1985 for two years. The successful candidate will be responsible for research in the field of electrical and electronic engineering. The salary scale is £5,000 - £10,000 per annum with increments of £1,000. Further particulars may be obtained from the Personnel Officer at the address below. Closing date: August 2 1985. Please quote Ref. 25/G1.

RESEARCH ASSISTANT

Department of Agricultural Economics
This post, funded by the Department of Agriculture, is available from September 1 1985 for two years. The successful candidate will be responsible for research in the field of agricultural economics. The salary scale is £5,000 - £10,000 per annum with increments of £1,000. Further particulars may be obtained from the Personnel Officer at the address below. Closing date: August 2 1985. Please quote Ref. 25/G1.

— AUSTRALIA —

The University of Wollongong

Equality of employment opportunity is University policy. The University reserves the right to fill any advertised position by invitation. Applications are invited from suitably qualified and experienced persons.

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY AND PHILOSOPHY OF SCIENCE

LECTURER — Limited Term (4 years)

Candidates should have a higher degree, teaching experience and demonstrated research interest in the history and philosophy of science or the social studies of science and technology. Experience in any of the following areas would be an advantage:
Social history of science or technology in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries (an attendant background in economic and social history would be an advantage); the sociology of scientific knowledge; economics of technology; or appropriate areas of socio-politics of science and technology.

Further information from Dr J. E. Falk (062-270801). Salary range (annual) \$28,236-\$34,467. Further information on conditions of appointment from Mr Ross Walker (042-270824). Applications should quote the Position Reference, contain details of qualifications, employment history, research interests, publications and the names and addresses of three referees and reach the University Secretary, The University of Wollongong, P.O. Box 1144, Wollongong, N.S.W. 2500 Australia, by August 16 1985. Please mark envelope "Appointment Application".

UNIVERSITY OF BATH

LECTURESHIP IN MATERIALS SCIENCE

The School of Materials Science, headed by Professor Bryan Harris, with nine academic staff, currently supports twenty-two externally funded research projects in a total value of £200,000. Areas of activity include: fibre composites, surface coatings, carbon and graphite, corrosion-resistant alloys, and wood. Extensive teaching, electron optical and other analytical facilities are available.

Teaching commitments include the degree course in Materials Science, and service work for undergraduates in all the engineering schools of the University.

We are seeking someone to join our exceptionally close-knit team, to participate in all aspects of our work and to strengthen or extend it according to his/her special skills.

Candidates should hold a Ph.D. or have equivalent academic research experience in the field of Materials Science. Industrial experience would be an advantage.

Salary within the range £7,500 - £14,925.

Further particulars and application forms may be obtained from the Personnel Officer, University of Bath, Bath BA2 7AY, quoting reference number 85/107.

Closing date: August 16 1985.

University of Bradford

PROJECT PLANNING CENTRE FOR DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

LECTURER IN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING

The Centre conducts a taught M.Sc. in National Development Planning for students from developing countries. The Centre also provides a research programme in project planning for students from developing countries. The Centre is seeking a Lecturer in Economic Development and Planning to join its staff.

Applications are invited for a Lectureship in Economic Development and Planning. The successful candidate will be responsible for the teaching of economic development and planning to students from developing countries. The salary scale is £7,500 - £14,925 per annum with increments of £1,000. Further particulars may be obtained from the Personnel Officer at the address below. Closing date: August 2 1985. Please quote Ref. 25/G1.

University of Reading

AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT CENTRE

Applications are invited for a Lectureship in Agricultural Extension and Rural Development. The successful candidate will be responsible for the teaching of agricultural extension and rural development to students from developing countries. The salary scale is £7,500 - £14,925 per annum with increments of £1,000. Further particulars may be obtained from the Personnel Officer at the address below. Closing date: August 2 1985. Please quote Ref. 25/G1.

University of Cambridge

CAVENISH LABORATORY

3-D MICROELECTRONICS WITH MBE

Applications are invited for two post-doctoral appointments for research in co-operation with GEC and British Telecom on 3-D microelectronics with MBE. The successful candidate will be responsible for research in the field of microelectronics with MBE. The salary scale is £7,500 - £14,925 per annum with increments of £1,000. Further particulars may be obtained from the Personnel Officer at the address below. Closing date: August 2 1985. Please quote Ref. 25/G1.

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY APPOINTMENTS

APPEAR EVERY THURSDAY IN THE GUARDIAN

THE UNIVERSITY OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA

PORT MORESBY

Applications are invited from suitably qualified persons for the following posts:

LECTURER/SENIOR LECTURER IN AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION

Department of Post-Vocational, Technical, Commercial and Secretarial Studies, Goroka Teachers' College

This appointment commences in August 1985. A three-year contract will be offered with the possibility of renewal for a further two years. The successful candidate will be responsible for the teaching of agricultural education to students from developing countries. The salary scale is £7,500 - £14,925 per annum with increments of £1,000. Further particulars may be obtained from the Personnel Officer at the address below. Closing date: August 2 1985. Please quote Ref. 25/G1.

SENIOR TUTOR/LECTURER IN COMMERCE

Department of Post-Vocational, Technical, Commercial and Secretarial Studies, Goroka Teachers' College

This appointment commences in August 1985. A three-year contract will be offered with the possibility of renewal for a further two years. The successful candidate will be responsible for the teaching of commerce to students from developing countries. The salary scale is £7,500 - £14,925 per annum with increments of £1,000. Further particulars may be obtained from the Personnel Officer at the address below. Closing date: August 2 1985. Please quote Ref. 25/G1.

SENIOR TUTOR/LECTURER

Department of Post-Vocational, Technical, Commercial and Secretarial Studies, Goroka Teachers' College

This appointment commences in August 1985. A three-year contract will be offered with the possibility of renewal for a further two years. The successful candidate will be responsible for the teaching of commerce to students from developing countries. The salary scale is £7,500 - £14,925 per annum with increments of £1,000. Further particulars may be obtained from the Personnel Officer at the address below. Closing date: August 2 1985. Please quote Ref. 25/G1.

UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY

LECTURESHIP IN SOCIAL POLICY (TWO POSITIONS)

Applications are invited from suitably qualified persons to teach social policy in the Department of Social Policy. The successful candidate will be responsible for the teaching of social policy to students from developing countries. The salary scale is £7,500 - £14,925 per annum with increments of £1,000. Further particulars may be obtained from the Personnel Officer at the address below. Closing date: August 2 1985. Please quote Ref. 25/G1.

LECTURESHIP IN COMMUNITY MEDICINE (GENERAL PRACTICE)

Applications are invited from suitably qualified persons to teach community medicine in the Department of Community Medicine. The successful candidate will be responsible for the teaching of community medicine to students from developing countries. The salary scale is £7,500 - £14,925 per annum with increments of £1,000. Further particulars may be obtained from the Personnel Officer at the address below. Closing date: August 2 1985. Please quote Ref. 25/G1.

UNIVERSITY OF BATH

SCHOOL OF CHEMISTRY

RESEARCH OFFICER ON MOLECULAR GRAPHICS

There is a three-year position, as a member of a newly established interdisciplinary unit within the School of Chemistry, located in the School of Chemistry. The successful candidate will undertake research in any appropriate area within Chemistry and will also assist in a fully collaborative basis, researchers from other schools, including Pharmacy and Pharmacology, and Bio-Chemistry.

The unit will be equipped with an Evans and Sutherland PS30/MicroVAX II. Access to main frame computers is available. Links to a network of computers are planned.

Applicants should have an appropriate background in molecular graphics or in a relevant area.

Salary in the range £7,500-£14,180 p.a. according to qualifications and experience.

Informal contact may be made with Professor M. M. Campbell, School of Chemistry (0225-61244, extension 588).

Further particulars and application form from the Personnel Officer, University of Bath, Bath BA2 7AY, quoting Ref. No. 85/108. Closing date: July 30 1985.

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD

ACTION RESEARCH PROFESSORSHIP OF CLINICAL NEUROLOGY

The elector is invited to accept an election to the Action Research Professorship of Clinical Neurology with effect from October 1 1985. The salary of the professor is £14,925 p.a. plus increments.

Applications (two copies, one from overseas candidates), naming three referees, should be sent to the Secretary, University of Oxford, Clarendon Building, Oxford OX1 2JD, by September 16 1985. The successful candidate will be invited to interview.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON

The London School of Economics and Political Science

LECTURESHIP IN SOCIAL WORK

Applications are invited for a Lectureship in Social Work. The successful candidate will be responsible for the teaching of social work to students from developing countries. The salary scale is £7,500 - £14,925 per annum with increments of £1,000. Further particulars may be obtained from the Personnel Officer at the address below. Closing date: August 2 1985. Please quote Ref. 25/G1.

University of Durham

ADMINISTRATOR FOR "PICKUP"

Applications are invited from suitably qualified persons for the post of Administrator for "Pickup". The successful candidate will be responsible for the administration of the "Pickup" programme. The salary scale is £7,500 - £14,925 per annum with increments of £1,000. Further particulars may be obtained from the Personnel Officer at the address below. Closing date: August 2 1985. Please quote Ref. 25/G1.

University of Durham

PLANT MOLECULAR BIOLOGY GROUP

Applications are invited for a Lectureship in Plant Molecular Biology. The successful candidate will be responsible for the teaching of plant molecular biology to students from developing countries. The salary scale is £7,500 - £14,925 per annum with increments of £1,000. Further particulars may be obtained from the Personnel Officer at the address below. Closing date: August 2 1985. Please quote Ref. 25/G1.

University of Bradford

POST-DOCTORAL POSITION

Applications are invited for a Post-Doctoral Position. The successful candidate will be responsible for research in the field of microelectronics with MBE. The salary scale is £7,500 - £14,925 per annum with increments of £1,000. Further particulars may be obtained from the Personnel Officer at the address below. Closing date: August 2 1985. Please quote Ref. 25/G1.

University of Manchester

POSTGRADUATE RESEARCH IN ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING

Applications are invited for a Postgraduate Research position in Electrical Engineering. The successful candidate will be responsible for research in the field of electrical engineering. The salary scale is £7,500 - £14,925 per annum with increments of £1,000. Further particulars may be obtained from the Personnel Officer at the address below. Closing date: August 2 1985. Please quote Ref. 25/G1.

University of Leeds

SCHOOL OF HISTORY

LECTURER (INTERNATIONAL)

Applications are invited for a Lectureship in History. The successful candidate will be responsible for the teaching of history to students from developing countries. The salary scale is £7,500 - £14,925 per annum with increments of £1,000. Further particulars may be obtained from the Personnel Officer at the address below. Closing date: August 2 1985. Please quote Ref. 25/G1.

University of Glasgow

LECTURER/SENIOR LECTURER IN MEDICAL STATISTICS

Applications are invited for a Lectureship in Medical Statistics. The successful candidate will be responsible for the teaching of medical statistics to students from developing countries. The salary scale is £7,500 - £14,925 per annum with increments of £1,000. Further particulars may be obtained from the Personnel Officer at the address below. Closing date: August 2 1985. Please quote Ref. 25/G1.

UNIVERSITIES

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE

UNIVERSITY LECTURERS AND UNIVERSITY DEMONSTRATORS

IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ANATOMY

(FOUR POSITIONS)

Applications are invited for four posts of University Lecturer or University Demonstrator (the equivalent of University Assistant Lecturer) not more than two of these posts will be filled at the Lecturer level. Appointment will be made on a full-time basis. Candidates should be graduates in Medicine or Science and will be required to teach and to contribute to research, for which there are excellent facilities. The teaching and research of the department covers a wide field including topographical and functional anatomy, neuroanatomy, developmental biology and cell biology. The Department seeks a person with a particular interest in developmental or cell biology to fill one post.

Stipends: University Lecturer £10,330 (by eleven increments) to £15,330 University Demonstrator £7,880 (by four increments) to £9,880.

Further information about the duties and conditions of appointment may be obtained from the Secretary of the Appointments Committee for the Faculty of Biology, 18 Trumpington Street, Cambridge CB2 1QA, to whom applications (10 copies) including curriculum vitae and references should be sent as to each post not later than September 13 1985.

The University of Sydney

LECTURESHIP IN SOCIAL POLICY (TWO POSITIONS)

Applications are invited from suitably qualified persons to teach social policy in the Department of Social Policy. The successful candidate will be responsible for the teaching of social policy to students from developing countries. The salary scale is £7,500 - £14,925 per annum with increments of £1,000. Further particulars may be obtained from the Personnel Officer at the address below. Closing date: August 2 1985. Please quote Ref. 25/G1.

LECTURESHIP IN COMMUNITY MEDICINE (GENERAL PRACTICE)

Applications are invited from suitably qualified persons to teach community medicine in the Department of Community Medicine. The successful candidate will be responsible for the teaching of community medicine to students from developing countries. The salary scale is £7,500 - £14,925 per annum with increments of £1,000. Further particulars may be obtained from the Personnel Officer at the address below. Closing date: August 2 1985. Please quote Ref. 25/G1.

UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY

CHAIR OF RESTORATIVE DENTISTRY

Applications are invited for the Chair of Restorative Dentistry. The successful candidate will be responsible for the teaching of restorative dentistry to students from developing countries. The salary scale is £7,500 - £14,925 per annum with increments of £1,000. Further particulars may be obtained from the Personnel Officer at the address below. Closing date: August 2 1985. Please quote Ref. 25/G1.

The main teaching and research areas are operative dentistry, crown and bridge work, endodontics and dental materials science.

Applicants should have advanced clinical experience in one or more of these areas and hold a dental qualification which entitles them to practise dentistry in New South Wales.

Salary will be at the rate of \$45,948 per annum and there is a potential for a further increase.

The University reserves the right not to proceed with any appointment for financial or other reasons.

Applications in duplicate, quoting reference No., including curriculum vitae, list of publications, and the names and addresses of three referees, to the Registrar, University of Sydney, N.S.W. 2006, AUSTRALIA.

The closing date has been extended until August 9 1985.

Further information is available from: The Secretary General, Association of Commonwealth Universities (ACU), 36 Gordon Square, London WC1H 0PF.

UNIVERSITY OF SALFORD

DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL ENGINEERING

LECTURER TO SPECIALISE IN THE FIELDS OF HIGHWAY AND TRAFFIC ENGINEERING

and to be responsible for the teaching of both subjects, primarily to undergraduates on the B.Sc. (Hons) Civil Engineering course, but also to undergraduates who select their option from the course. The person appointed will also be required to make a significant contribution to the teaching and development of the Department of Civil Engineering. The successful candidate will be responsible for the teaching of highway and traffic engineering to students from developing countries. The salary scale is £7,500 - £14,925 per annum with increments of £1,000. Further particulars may be obtained from the Personnel Officer at the address below. Closing date: August 2 1985. Please quote Ref. 25/G1.

Salary range £7,500 to £14,925 p.a. (VAT included). Application forms and further particulars obtainable from the Personnel Officer, University of Salford, Salford M6 6PU, quoting reference number 85/109.

University of Bristol

CAREERS ADVISORY SERVICE

Applications are invited for the post of Careers Adviser. The successful candidate will be responsible for the provision of careers advice to students from developing countries. The salary scale is £7,500 - £14,925 per annum with increments of £1,000. Further particulars may be obtained from the Personnel Officer at the address below. Closing date: August 2 1985. Please quote Ref. 25/G1.

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD

ACTION RESEARCH PROFESSORSHIP OF CLINICAL NEUROLOGY

The elector is invited to accept an election to the Action Research Professorship of Clinical Neurology with effect from October 1 1985. The salary of the professor is £14,925 p.a. plus increments.

Applications (two copies, one from overseas candidates), naming three referees, should be sent to the Secretary, University of Oxford, Clarendon Building, Oxford OX1 2JD, by September 16 1985. The successful candidate will be invited to interview.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON

The London School of Economics and Political Science

LECTURESHIP IN SOCIAL WORK

Applications are invited for a Lectureship in Social Work. The successful candidate will be responsible for the teaching of social work to students from developing countries. The salary scale is £7,500 - £14,925 per annum with increments of £1,000. Further particulars may be obtained from the Personnel Officer at the address below. Closing date: August 2 1985. Please quote Ref. 25/G1.

University of Durham

ADMINISTRATOR FOR "PICKUP"

Applications are invited from suitably qualified persons for the post of Administrator for "Pickup". The successful candidate will be responsible for the administration of the "Pickup" programme. The salary scale is £7,500 - £14,925 per annum with increments of £1,000. Further particulars may be obtained from the Personnel Officer at the address below. Closing date: August 2 1985. Please quote Ref. 25/G1.

University of Bradford

POST-DOCTORAL POSITION

Applications are invited for a Post-Doctoral Position. The successful candidate will be responsible for research in the field of microelectronics with MBE. The salary scale is £7,500 - £14,925 per annum with increments of £1,000. Further particulars may be obtained from the Personnel Officer at the address below. Closing date: August 2 1985. Please quote Ref. 25/G1.

University of Manchester

POSTGRADUATE RESEARCH IN ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING

Applications are invited for a Postgraduate Research position in Electrical Engineering. The successful candidate will be responsible for research in the field of electrical engineering. The salary scale is £7,500 - £14,925 per annum with increments of £1,000. Further particulars may be obtained from the Personnel Officer at the address below. Closing date: August 2 1985. Please quote Ref. 25/G1.

University of Leeds

SCHOOL OF HISTORY

LECTURER (INTERNATIONAL)

Applications are invited for a Lectureship in History. The successful candidate will be responsible for the teaching of history to students from developing countries. The salary scale is £7,500 - £14,925 per annum with increments of £1,000. Further particulars may be obtained from the Personnel Officer at the address below. Closing date: August 2 1985. Please quote Ref. 25/G1.

University of Glasgow

LECTURER/SENIOR LECTURER IN MEDICAL STATISTICS

Applications are invited for a Lectureship in Medical Statistics. The successful candidate will be responsible for the teaching of medical statistics to students from developing countries. The salary scale is £7,500 - £14,925 per annum with increments of £1,000. Further particulars may be obtained from the Personnel Officer at the address below. Closing date: August 2 1985. Please quote Ref. 25/G1.

U M I S T

Applications are invited for the following Lectureships:

Department of Computation

LECTURER IN IMAGE PROCESSING (Ref. COM/116)

This post is within the group concerned with advanced developments in image processing and computer graphics for the Man-Machine Interface. Applicants should have a record of research in industrial achievement in a relevant area and evidence of teaching experience is desirable.

LECTURER IN SOFTWARE ENGINEERING (Ref. COM/117)

This post is within the group concerned with formal methods. Candidates should have a sound first degree in either mathematics or computer science and an interest in research with a view to mathematical ideas and logic to computing.

The closing date for the above two posts is August 23 1985.

Department of Electrical Engineering and Electronics

LECTURER IN MICROELECTRONIC SYSTEMS ENGINEERING (Ref. EEE/118)

Applications are invited for this post — for which experience and interest in microelectronic systems, particularly in the design of digital systems, reliable structures, detectors, fault-tolerant systems, and microprocessors, are essential. The successful candidate will be responsible for the teaching of microelectronic systems engineering to students from developing countries. The salary scale is £7,500 - £14,925 per annum with increments of £1,000. Further particulars may be obtained from the Personnel Officer at the address below. Closing date: August 2 1985. Please quote Ref. 25/G1.

The closing date for this post is August 9 1985. Commencing salaries will be within the scale £7,500-£14,925 p.a. (VAT included).

Requests for application forms and further particulars, quoting the appropriate reference, should be sent to the Establishment Section, Registrar's Department, UMIST, PO Box 88, Manchester M60 1QD.

UNIVERSITY OF AUCKLAND

ASSOCIATE-PROFESSORSHIP AND LECTURESHIP IN TOWN PLANNING

Two lectureships are available, one of which is primarily in the field of town planning and the other in the field of urban design. The successful candidate will be responsible for the teaching of town planning and urban design to students from developing countries. The salary scale is £7,500 - £14,925 per annum with increments of £1,000. Further particulars may be obtained from the Personnel Officer at the address below. Closing date: August 2 1985. Please quote Ref. 25/G1.

The Department of Town Planning has a permanent research staff of 12 and 25 students enrolled. The Department is seeking a person who will contribute to the research and teaching of town planning and urban design. The successful candidate will be responsible for the teaching of town planning and urban design to students from developing countries. The salary scale is £7,500 - £14,925 per annum with increments of £1,000. Further particulars may be obtained from the Personnel Officer at the address below. Closing date: August 2 1985. Please quote Ref. 25/G1.

The two vacancies are open to applicants who have a permanent residence in New Zealand. The successful candidate will be responsible for the teaching of town planning and urban design to students from developing countries. The salary scale is £7,500 - £14,925 per annum with increments of £1,000. Further particulars may be obtained from the Personnel Officer at the address below. Closing date: August 2 1985. Please quote Ref. 25/G1.

The successful candidate will be responsible for the teaching of town planning and urban design to students from developing countries. The salary scale is £7,500 - £14,925 per annum with increments of £1,000. Further particulars may be obtained from the Personnel Officer at the address below

GENERAL

Duncan of Jordanstone College of Art

SENIOR LECTURER IN CHARGE OF PAINTING

£12,771/£16,104 per annum (under review)

Applications are invited for the above post from established artists with both an active exhibition record and relevant practical experience on BA (Honours) or equivalent courses.

In addition to Painting an interest in video, printmaking or photography would be a distinct advantage.

Further particulars and forms of application may be obtained from the Secretary, Duncan of Jordanstone College of Art, 15 Perth Road, Dundee (Tel no 0582-235671) by whom completed forms should be sent to the above address.

ADMINISTRATION

LONDON SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS

Administrative Officer

The School is seeking to fill an Administrative post offering potential for development within the field of Administration.

The post will initially be concerned with the stimulus and information activities of the School's External Relations Office.

Applicants are invited from graduates or those with equivalent qualifications with experience of or interest in Administration, Publicity, Propaganda, Public Relations, Entrepreneurial and editorial work.

Salary will be at Grade A Senior Administrative Assistant (£3,635-£5,345 p.a.) including pension and gratuity.

Please send a stamped self-addressed envelope with application form and further details to the Director, London School of Economics, 100, Gower Street, London WC1E 6BT, to the Administrative Officer personally or by post to the Director.

Trinity College of Music
ACADEMIC REGISTRAR

An appointment to the post of Academic Registrar will be made in early September. Applications are invited from suitably qualified graduates. Managerial ability, preferably demonstrated in education, is essential. Experience in practical application of systems analysis, computers and attainment of objectives will be regarded as an advantage.

The post is graded SO/9 on the NAC scale, starting salary £11,000 per annum (inner London Allowance).

Details and application forms from the Administrator, Trinity College of Music, 11 Wandsworth Way, London W8 6AG (01-253 8773).

Closing date: 28 June 77.

**St Edmund's House
Cambridge**

BURSAR

St Edmund's House, a graduate college of the University of Cambridge, proposes to appoint a Bursar. The Bursar is responsible for the financial management of the House and is involved in all matters of financial management, the maintenance of the financial arrangements, buildings and equipment, and the administration. The person appointed will be elected into a fellowship.

Excellent working conditions, salary within the range £8,950 to £13,150 p.a. (over university scale), generous superannuation scheme, free accommodation, excellent staff. Candidates should have sound experience of financial management and administration.

Write or telephone for further particulars and an application form to: The Bursar, St Edmund's House, Mount Pleasant, Cambridge CB3 9RN.

LINGUARAMA
MANAGERIAL POSTS

As a result of recent expansion Linguarama, the International Language Teaching Organisation, is looking for 4 new successful candidates to be appointed as Directors of Studies or School Managers to Linguarama Schools in France, Germany, Italy, Spain, Finland, Japan or England. Mobility is important and candidates should be prepared to move between schools and countries.

Candidates should be graduates with RSA Diploma in TEFL or equivalent post graduate qualifications and a minimum of 3 years EFL teaching experience. Experience in a Director of Studies or School Manager position is an advantage. A driving licence, Fluency in at least 1 foreign language required. Preferred licence essential. Preferred age 25-35.

Salary and other benefits will vary depending on the country where the candidate offers and according to the experience and qualifications of the candidate.

Interviews will be held in London at the beginning of August. Employment will commence in September/October 1983.

Applications should be made in writing to the International Personnel Manager, Linguarama Ltd, 83 Pall Mall, London SW1Y 5PH.

**SHEFFIELD
CITY POLYTECHNIC**

TESOL CENTRE

Train to teach English to speakers of other languages. O Level Polytechnic distance training programme plus short residential block leading to:

CERTIFICATE IN TESOL
CERTIFICATE IN TEFL

ATCL (TESOL)
LTCL (TESOL)

Resources for non-native speakers. Teacher Education for British teachers and graduates.

For details write or telephone

THE TESOL CENTRE
Sheffield City Polytechnic
Totley Hall Lane
Sheffield S17 4AS
Tel (0742) 368961

TEACHERS required in Tokyo. Requisite experience and qualifications. Tel. 01-499 3202.

INTERNATIONAL HOUSE, INC. offers the following courses: RSA Prep Course, RSA Dipl. TEFL, Boatswain's Course for Foreign Teachers, Workshop in Humanistic Teaching. Further Details in International House, P.O. Box 100, White Rock, N.H. 03892. Tel. 603-892-1100.

EFL TEACHERS
Required for AUGUST, RSA
trained with experience
(teaching mixed nationality
adult groups classes, preferably
in Britain.
Please apply, with CV, to The
Director of Studies, Overseas
Course, Language Studies, 13
Lynchhurst Terrace, London
NW3, 01-754 1500.

**OXFORD ARELS
SCHOOL**
has last minute vacancies for
EFL TEACHERS
on residential and non-
residential summer courses.
Good terms and conditions.
Call (0452) 85808

TEFL
One Week Intensive
Introductory Courses
Places still available July,
August and September.
Employment opportunities,
£20 plus VAT.
Full details from:
SURREY LANGUAGE CENTRE
Lush Road,
22 Church Street
Godalming, Surrey
Tel Godalming (04863) 388234

ENGLISH (for academic purposes,
VLEAF L1 contract), from Octem-
ber, "Kala Dip, or equivalent" as
entry req. for 1st year. Fee £100.
Apply with CV to: St. Peter's
Hidderstone College, Broadstairs
Kent CT10 2AQ.

Oxford Polytechnic

**DEPARTMENT OF
MATHEMATICS, STATISTICS
& COMPUTING**

**LECTURER
11/SENIOR
LECTURER/
PRINCIPAL
LECTURER IN
COMPUTER
STUDIES**

Post No. MSCS/C

Two new teaching posts have been created at Oxford Polytechnic in 1982. As a result of increased student numbers, the Department of Mathematics, Statistics and Computing is invited from candidates to apply for the posts. The successful applicants are invited to contribute to the teaching, research or industry to teach within the Department. The Department has an active research programme centred on the development of new techniques and equipment for the establishment of a new research centre in the field of computer graphics.

**Plymouth
Polytechnic**

**STUDENT SERVICES
COUNSELLOR
(FEMALE)**

This is a new post, to join Plymouth Polytechnic to work with female students to work with individual students and staff to further professional development work. Applicants should remain in the post to be invited to enable them to meet the particular needs of women students more adequately. Experience of working with students is essential. Under 21 (11/12) and 20/4.

Applicants should be graduates with considerable experience and be able to provide evidence to substantiate for accreditation by the Association for Further Education (A.F.E.) and the Association of University Teachers (A.U.T.). A written approach to Plymouth Polytechnic should be made. The successful applicant will be working with groups of students and staff would be an advantage.

[illegible]

**The Polytechnic of
North London**
PART-TIME LECTURESHIP IN.
CONCRETE (All hours per week)
Applications from suitably qualified
and experienced individuals will be
accepted as appointments in the
academic year 1985-86.
Candidates should be well
qualified in European and
American concrete and have
salary: £13,750 per hour.
Applications should be sent to:
Admissions Officer, Polytechnic
for the Personnel Office,
Polytechnic of North London,
Middlesex Road, London N7.
Closing date for the receipt of
applications: 15th September 1985.
The appearance of this advertisement
is the responsibility of the
**POLYTECHNIC OF
NORTH LONDON**
**EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES
EMPLOYER.**

SUNDERLAND POLYTECHNIC
FACULTY OF SCIENCE
DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICAL SCIENCES
LIV/SL MATERIALS SCIENCE
(METALLURGY)

Salary:
LIV 27,548, £11,175 Bar £12,009; SL £11,175 £12,128 Bar £14,06
(Both and inc inc)

Applications are invited from suitably qualified Metallurgists or related Materials Technologists to teach from H.T. through Honours Degree to M.Sc. level in Specialist Materials Science and Engineering Courses.

An application form and further particulars may be obtained from the Personnel Officer, Sunderland Polytechnic, Langham Tower, Ryhope Road, Sunderland SR2 7EE, or telephone (0783) 76231, Ext 11.

Closing date: 15th November 1985.

Kingston Polytechnic
FACULTY OF SCIENCE
SCHOOL OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIC & POLYMER
CHEMISTRY

LECTURER II IN CHEMISTRY

A Lecturer is required to teach organic chemistry to higher diploma and certificate degree students, to willingly acquire and develop an interest in ONE of the following specialist areas would be advantageous

1 Applications of chemistry to microelectronics eg surface sciences used in display and memory devices or related technologies

2 Chemical process technology

Salary range £8,236 - £12,777 including London allowance

Application forms and further details from Personnel Office Kingston Polytechnic, Penrhyn Road, Kingston upon Thames KT1 2EE. Tel 01-549 1366, ext 267

Closing date: September 20, 1983

<p>Coventry (Lanchester) Polytechnic</p> <p>FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES AND PUBLIC POLICY</p> <p>HEAD OF DEPARTMENT OF APPLIED SOCIAL STUDIES</p> <p>BURNHAM LEICESTER CV7 9PT</p> <p>CV8 1TH</p> <p><i>(paid advertisement)</i></p> <p>The post holders want an experienced and enthusiastic person to be responsible for the co-ordination and management of a team of staff and students on an inter-disciplinary approach to social science and health research. The post holder should have a professional qualification in social work or health visiting and direct nursing would be an advantage.</p> <p>Forms and further particulars from: Mr J. M. Harris, Lecturer in Social Science, Coventry City Polytechnic, CV8 1TH. Closing date for applications: 15th February 1984.</p> <p>AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY</p>	<p>Portsmouth Polytechnic</p> <p>DEPARTMENT OF GEOGRAPHY</p> <p>SENIOR TECHNICIAN IN THE COMPUTING LABORATORY</p> <p>A vacancy exists for a graduate in Geography or a related discipline to be responsible for running the computer and combining facilities. Duties include programming, problem solving, technical support for students and staff. Computer systems Applicants should have a minimum of 2 years experience in computing facilities, preferably in the use of microcomputers and/or remote sensing. Preference will be given to those with a postgraduate qualification in Geography.</p> <p>Salary: £8 553 - £8 293</p> <p>Closing Date: Jan. 26, 1983</p> <p>Application forms and further particulars are available from: The Personnel Office, Portsmouth Polytechnic, Northfield Road, Portsmouth PO1 2LH or by telephone 0705 311111.</p>
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Appears in The Guardian on Tuesday

Scale 1 Appointments
THE RADCLIFFE SCHOOL
Hunt Lane, Chadderton, Oldham

HISTORY TEACHER
Required for September, 1985, to teach up to examination level. A permanent post may be available for a suitable candidate

GRANGE SCHOOL
Rochdale Road, Oldham OL9 6BY

ENGLISH TEACHER
Required for September, 1985 or the 11-16 mixed comprehensive school. Closing date for the above two posts 23rd July, 1985.

LIMEHURST COUNTY PRIMARY SCHOOL
Lime Green Road, Oldham OL8 2WG

NURSERY TEACHER
Required for September, 1985 for the 40 place nursery unit. Good priority placements available.

SOUTH CHADDERTON SCHOOL
Butterworth Lane, Chadderton, Oldham OL9 8EA

ENGLISH TEACHER
Required for September, 1985 at the 11-16 mixed comprehensive. A graduate is required to teach initially in the 11-16 age range.

BREEZE HILL SCHOOL
Roxbury Avenue, Oldham

ECONOMICS/BUSINESS STUDIES TEACHER
Required for September, 1985

ROYTON & CROMPTON SCHOOL
Blackshaw Lane, Royton, Oldham

TEACHER OF HOME ECONOMICS/NEEDLEWORK
Required for September 1985 to teach mainly Home Economics up to examination level. This post is temporary in the first instance until 31st December, 1985.

For the above posts please apply by letter directly to the Head at the appropriate school indicating full C.V. and names and addresses of 2 referees not later than 28th July 1985; with curriculum vitae attached.

ST. MARGARET'S CE SCHOOL
Hive Street, Hollinwood, Oldham OL8 4QS

CLASS TEACHER
Required for September, 1985 with infant or junior experience for this open plan primary school.

The successful candidate will be expected to fit into a flexible teaching situation, central on group developmental organisation.

Contractant: The Diocese of Manchester, Church of England Preferred.

Post will be temporary to 31st August 1986 during the absence of the permanent postholder.

Please apply by letter indicating full C.V. and names and addresses of 2 referees to: Chairman of Governors, Rev. A. George, St. Margaret's Vicarage, Chapel Road, Hollinwood, Oldham OL8 4QS no later than 28th July, 1985.

Oldham
Metropolitan Borough

Education Committee.

SUMMERHILL SCHOOL
LESTON, SUFFOLK
requires a
WOODWORK/WORKSHOP
TEACHER
September 1985

Residential; no accommodation for children.
Must have a sense of humour and be prepared to join in
our community life. Knowledge of our methods essential.
This is an exciting and absorbing job in the world's first
"progressive" school.

Apply: Zoe Readhead,
Hill Farm, Thetford, Leston, Suffolk
Telephone: (0728) 830030

INDEPENDENT SCHOOL

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE
WELBECK COLLEGE
WORKSFORD, NOTTS S86 3LN.

There will be a vacancy in January, 1986 for a well-qualified graduate in any relevant discipline to join the ARTS DEPARTMENT at this sixth form boarding school for boys and girls sitting for commissions in the Army.

All boys at the College undertake an extensive general course in addition to their main "A" level studies and take "A" level general studies as a fourth subject. The teacher appointed should be able to add to the English and/or French curriculum to A Level standard. Consideration would also be given to a music and drama specialist prepared to introduce these subjects to a general school. The teacher should also be prepared to make useful contributions to a lively programme of extra curricular activities.

The salary will be in accordance with Burnham Scale 2 plus a pensionable Bonus of £2,250 per annum (currently £2,394). Please write or tel: (09006 473322) for full details of the College and the post.

Completed application forms must be received by July 19, 1985.

THE CIVIL SERVICE IS AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES EMPLOYER.

TONBRIDGE SCHOOL
SECOND CHAPLAIN

Applications are invited for the post of Second Chaplain at Tonbridge School which falls vacant on January 1, 1928, following the appointment of the Reverend N. F. M. Morris as Chaplain and Head of Religious Studies at Monmouth School.

Details of the post may be obtained from the Headmaster, School House, Tonbridge, Kent TN11 9JG, to whom applications, with full curriculum vitae and the names and addresses of two referees, should be submitted as soon as possible.

**SHROPSHIRE
EDUCATION COMMITTEE**
Equal Opportunities
**BISHOP CASTLE COUNTY
HIGH SCHOOL**
**BISHOPS CASTLE
SHROPSHIRE**

HEAD OF ENGLISH
Required for September,
1985, or January, 1986.
head of English Scale 4.
To teach to GCE 'A' level.
Application forms and
details available from
the Head (sac).

LS

**HULME HALL
SCHOOL
CREABLE RULME
INDEPENDENT CO-ED
VACANCIES FOR
SEPTEMBER**

for qualified boys or women
thru appointment consult-

1 TOP JUNIORS
with special interest in Music
and English

2 HS SPECIALIST
for basic school especially for
boys' games (scale 2 available).
Applicants to submit 3 photos
for details and provisional
interview (081-485 4553).

PART-TIME POSTS for experienced
teachers in Music, Geography
and Art in (a) lower middle
secondary for December, 1991.
Kindly apply to the Headmaster,
Halls Court, London of The Arts
List Ltd, 25 Grosvenor Road,
London, E.C. 4A. Tel. 01-494 0340.

**TUESDAYS
IN THE GUARDIAN**

**REQUIRED FROM SEPTEMBER, 1985
UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED**

HEADTEACHER

Group 4

**SACRED HEART PRIMARY SCHOOL,
Fleetville Road, Baginbun, Manchester M23 9HP**

Required from January, 1986 or earlier if can be arranged:
HEADTEACHER at this school, which is situated in a southern
suburban city, and provides Catholic education for children
aged 3-11 years.

The Governors invite applications from well experienced
practising Catholic teachers.

This is a one form entry primary school which has a 30 place
Nursery. The vacancy is due to the retirement of the present
Headteacher.

Application forms and further details from the Chief Education
Officer (S&B/O's), Education Office, Groven Square, Manchester
M20 1BA, and should be returned to the Rev Fr T. Stanley S.C.,
Sacred Heart Presbytery, Fleetville Road, Baginbun, Manchester
M23 9HP.

Closing date: 2 August, 1985.

DEPUTY HEADTEACHER
Group 4
CHEETWOOD PRIMARY SCHOOL,
Wetherby Road, Cheetwath, Manchester M8 8BJ
Applications are invited from suitably experienced teachers to the above post at this open plan primary school with a purpose built community room.
Letters of application to the Headteacher at the school.

HEADTEACHER
Group 2
GRESTY NURSERY SCHOOL,
Ashurst Road, Wythenshawe, Manchester M22 5AU.
Applications are invited from enthusiastic and well experienced teachers to the post of HEADTEACHER at this recently re-modelled 60 place Nursery School.
Application forms and further details from the Chief Education Officer (S240/B), Education Offices, Crown Square, Manchester, M50 3B9 to whom they should be returned by 2 August, 1985.

TEACHER
Scale 1 Temporary
TRINITY C.E. HIGH SCHOOL,
Gainsborough Street, Grantham, Manchester M15 5HP
Required for September 1985:
TEMPORARY TEACHER FOR PROJECT WORK AND STUDY
SKILLS/RESOURCED BASED LEARNING for two terms only.

TEACHER OF PHYSICS
Scale 1
BURNAGE HIGH SCHOOL,
Burnage Lane, Manchester M19 1BU
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We are all Thatcherites now...

COMMENTARY Hugo Young



blame for it as it did in 1983, it is also true that the perils of inflation are just as profoundly understood. There is little reason to doubt, either, that the Thatcherite explanation for inflation — its association with indiscipline and overspending, if not with the money supply and all that gobbledygook — sits pretty deep in the national psyche.

There is, in short, no general sense that what this Government most centrally embodies is unacceptable, exhausted, or corrupt. Quite the contrary. If the evolution of the opposition parties is a yardstick, Thatcherism remains the body of belief which dominates political thinking. As they feel their way towards the kind of programmes they will lay before the nation in two years' time, leaders on the left do not sound like politicians in command of an emergent new orthodoxy which will banish Thatcherism from the field, so much as people struggling to dress in respectable clothing what are essentially compromises with the new conventional wisdom.

Mr. Hattersley, for example, produces a new way of constructing the balance sheet of public borrowing. Though grudgingly difficult to apply in practice — how

do you reckon the true asset value of unmarketable properties like schools and hospitals? — it has attractive possibilities. The political point, however, is that Labour recognises with far more hard-headed sophistication than it used to, that open-ended borrowing is not a panacea; a truth which the Thatcher Government has gone through fire to defend.

Similarly, Labour's very tentative approach to possible acts of re-nationalisation reveals a party leadership well aware of the new world with which it must come to grips. The elaborate minutiae of its so-called "rewards" strategy, while being a concession to union mistrust of wages policies, also reflects that, on this front too, there may be no easily radical alternative to Thatcherism.

Much of this could be said, with knobs on, about the

broad thrust of Alliance policies, although not about their emergent ideas for incomes control, which seems to promise one of the more explicit backings-back to bureaucratic corporatism. What all parties have to offer, in the central economic area, is hardly evidence that Thatcherism is rotting from within. No brave and better world beckons as it seemed to many people to do in '64 and '79.

For a justification of backbench Tory neurones, therefore, we must fall back on the second classic loser. Mere incompetence, badly timed, can be as conclusively as moral exhaustion. And of blundering, just now, there is plenty.

Take education: at every level it is in chaos. What is our policy for schools, for teachers, for universities? Ministers pathetically inquire of the Education Secretary. Sir Keith can supply them with no satisfactory answer. Or take local government. An air of incompetence is briefly extended by the successful passage of the Local Government Bill and the formal notice of abolition of the GLC and the metropolitan counties. But as the practical consequences unfold, there will be a prolonged period of shambles. Ministers, and no one else, will look as though they didn't know what they were doing, which, in the case of the GLC, they didn't.

Take, most incompetently of all, the confused presentation of the argument about the next budget. Wanting to

have it all ways, ministers may succeed in having it none. There is nothing inherently inconsistent about (a) curbing public spending in general, and (b) claiming credit for public spending in particular. A little rhetorical foresight and finesse would have done the trick. Only the incompetence of ideological politicians in the necessary task of evolving into the new pragmatists exposed them to Jim Callaghan's brilliant crack: "Is it government policy to make cuts and represent them as increases, or to make increases and represent them as cuts?"

Incompetence and muddle, however, are less corrosive to the future of a government than the nation turning off. Unlike that dread onset of irreversible disillusion, they are with time correctable.

It may be, of course, that the rules have changed. The third-party option may render the terror of Tory backbenchers more soundly based. Also, among the irreversible elements of the equation, the leader must not be overlooked. It is possible for a country to be entirely alienated from a leader without rejecting her basic ideas.

That could be decisive enough. All the same, there is nothing here yet for tears or jubilation. Up to a point, we are all Thatcherites now. It may be uncomfortable, and it will certainly be difficult. But the electorate cannot be depended on to run away from this objective fact of history.

As Hugo Banzer sweeps to victory, RICHARD GOTT records the transmigration of hated tyrant into friendly democrat

Butcher of Bolivia

THERE is a long tradition in Latin America whereby a young and ambitious colonel seizes power at a moment of crisis. He closes Congress, imprisons the opposition, tortures and kills his opponents, promotes and subordinates the ensuing civil war, and then rules the country with a rod of iron for a number of years before he admits defeat. He withdraws exhausted in an atmosphere of humbled ambition and amid accusations of corruption, and hands the country over to civilian rule.

Subsequently, after another period of years, during which the civilian politicians grapple unsuccessfully with unruly trade unions, gargantuan inflation rates, overweening foreign companies, and the lack of jobs and food — and fall finally into deep despair and unpopularity — the old dictator makes a dramatic reappearance, with kindly mien and dressed this time in multi-coloured

he has been "thriving" all his life, it emerges, for democracy. He hopes, in presenting himself to the electorate, not only for a fresh period in office, but also for the chance to give his period of dictatorial rule some retrospective "legitimacy". The people want him now, they must have wanted him then.

And so through the haze of forgetfulness, and in the midst of the drama of the current crisis, a legendary version of the old times is preserved — times when the currency was stable, when law and order were maintained, when the nation stood for something, and the flag was respected.

Memory is short. The legacy of misrule and corruption is soon forgotten. Yesterday's unconstitutional dictator becomes today's elected president. It happened in Chile to Carlos Ibáñez; it nearly happened in Colombia to Rojas Pinilla. And this week it is happening to General Hugo Banzer Suarez, a name in Bolivia in the 1970s synonymous with infamy.

Banzer, a peppery colonel from Santa Cruz, first came to international prominence in 1971 when he seized power from a left-wing government in an unusually brutal and bloody coup, a coup that etched a fresh pattern for the continent. It was followed by General Pinochet in Chile in 1973 and General Videla in Argentina in 1976.

Banzer massacred the miners, slaughtered the peasants, sold the country to foreigners, and provided for the mass drug trade that shattered and convulsed the country's traditional economy with the power of an exploding volcano. Small wonder that last week, forecasting his victory, he was shouting: "I am going to postpone the elections!"

Yet bizarrely, Banzer may prove to be a competent civilian president. He has the support of quite a large section of the population. More significantly, he has the support of the United States which has long sought a president it could approve of. The Americans despised, as did many Bolivians, the incompetent populism of the outgoing government of Siles Suazo. He should also have the endorsement of the aging Victor Paz Estensabor, his opponent at the polls, but a long-time collaborator.

Yet Banzer has no new solutions to the dramatically difficult problems of Bolivia. As before, he will try to shift the emphasis from the tin economy of the impoverished Andean plateau to the oil and gas of the Santa Cruz lowlands, and the cattle of the Beni. These are the areas from which Banzer and his cronies drew their strength. But there is nothing in his programme to suggest that, once the crucial and necessary task of stabilising the country is undertaken, he will be capable of leading Bolivia towards a future of more permanent stability.

For a while he will enjoy his role as father of the nation. But already, in judge by Bolivian history, there is a young lieutenant somewhere polishing his sword.



FAMINE TODAY: children in a refugee camp at Mekele, Ethiopia

Why have post-war decades left so many people hungry? WALTER SCHWARZ, reporting from this month's conference of the Society for International Development in Rome, sees a trend towards intelligent subsistence, while JONATHAN STEELE (below) explains why Britain is so reluctant to give long-term help to Ethiopia

Development as illusion

per day, including Saturdays and Sundays.

His conclusion was that every time the United States raised its interest rates, "thousands die in the Third World because money that could be used for health care and food is sent outside." He wanted, at least, that "if the First World has no alternative to offer in the present poverty crisis, we in the Third World should be allowed the choice of alternatives." Like Nicaragua, he said.

Cardinal Arns was warmly applauded, which was significant because he was not addressing the Left, or the Greens or CND, but the Society for International Development, which is paid for by governments, the World Bank, and other agencies.

The SID audience of aid bureaucrats, academics, and grassroots activists had more subdued applause for Mr. Tom Claussen, president of the World Bank, who explained that debt countries would need yet more adjustment, while creditors would have to think about checking deficits that cause high interest rates.

Asked how countries could be said to develop when the Third World paid \$21 billion a year more in debt service than it received in aid, he said the bank does not force countries to sell their food.

Claussen had come to present the bank's annual development report which predicted, in effect, that if the aid deficit (swollen mainly by arms spending) continued to grow, poor countries' incomes would suffer further and more people, especially in Africa, would die. Asked if the report was intended as political pressure on Washington to check further increases in arms spending, he replied: "I have no political case to argue. The only altar I worship at is sound economic management."

So life is the spirit of radical dissent in the SID that its platform was opened to people who deny that economic development is desirable. Gustavo Esteva, who runs a Mexican rural community, said: "In the world where I live development has always been a menace."

Esteva thinks development has "transformed history into a programme... a necessary and inescapable destiny. The industrialisation of the world is the most unavoidable, destructive, unpractical, and irrational way of life."

Mr. Teddy Goldsmith, another root-and-branch critic who publishes *The Ecologist*, argued that "pseudo-development was diverting so much water and land that the choice was arisen: do we develop or do we eat?" He said that in the presence of Nuru Islam, assistant director-general of FAO and Sartar Aziz, Pakistan's ex-Minister of Agriculture. Both smiled tolerantly. Aziz recalled soothingly that food production had, after all, kept ahead of population growth, except in Black Africa, but he admitted that pressure on land was "a very major dilemma."

Preferred solutions ranged from the radical to the conservative. At one extreme, Teddy Goldsmith, forced against his will to be constructive, said: "Wipe out the debt — interest as well as capital — stop aid, which

Trying to stop the famines of tomorrow

month, Mr. Raison said that the longer term answer to famine and drought "lies not in food aid and emergency relief, but in lasting answers to the underlying problems." But this policy does not seem to apply to British bilateral aid to Ethiopia.

In explaining its position, the Government tends to fall back on two arguments. The first is that Ethiopia's system of state-organised agriculture is ill-conceived. Most of the Ethiopian government's investment in agriculture goes towards state farms, while the system of purchasing grain through the Agricultural Marketing Corporation keeps prices low and does not give peasants an incentive to produce for the market.

The second argument — somewhat in contradiction to the first — is that Britain does give long-term aid to Ethiopia through the Common Market. The Government does not explain why

bilateral British aid is inappropriate if multilateral EEC aid is. In fact, close examination of the EEC's contribution to Ethiopia under the recently-completed programme known as Lomé Two, shows that the EEC money has very little to do with long-term famine relief.

Like most First World governments, aid, EEC aid has a strong bias towards urban communities, infrastructure, and cash crops for export. The biggest EEC project was for improving water supply in the capital Addis Ababa; the next largest sum of money went for a large hydro-electric scheme, while the third went for improvements in coffee production.

For the last few months, Britain's largest voluntary aid agency, Oxfam, has been lobbying the Government to end its virtual boycott of long-term aid to Ethiopia. Its Ethiopian field director, Hugh Gwyther, has torn holes

in the frequently-used Western argument that peasants in Ethiopia have no incentive to produce more food. He says that only three out of the country's 14 provinces have enough food to sell outside the provincial borders. In all the rest, peasants sell food locally by the roadside at prices they set themselves, just like most Third World countries, and this amounts to roughly two-thirds of the food marketed in Ethiopia.

Oxfam argues that future droughts will create famines as bad as today's unless huge amounts of money are invested in soil and water conservation, re-planting of forests, and agriculture. Delicately accepting the Government's reluctance to be seen to be cooperating too closely with a Marxist regime, Oxfam says that there are many ways to improve the well-being of peasant communities without "strengthening" their government.

Only 5 per cent of Ethiopians have access to water supplies, without having to walk between six to 12 miles to a well, trough, or river every day. Until the late 1970s when aid was cut off, Britain had a water team, drilling wells and installing pumps. This could be revived, Oxfam says, but only if help with re-afforestation, with health services, with veterinary services, and with seed research and production.

All these points were put to Mr. Raison again last week. Stirred perhaps by the vast outpouring of public concern over preventing any future famines, the Government showed a slight sign of softening.

Mr. Raison hinted that he might favour a few scholarships for Ethiopian agronomists to study here. (At the moment six are studying at Wye College, paid for by Swedish aid.) He also hinted that some British technical experts might be sent out to Ethiopia.

While glad of this meagre

hint of a change in Government policy, John Craven, Oxfam's campaign director, says that it would still be better for Britain to fund complete projects.

"The Ethiopian government is less keen to take expatriates by themselves, because it looks as though white foreigners are being sent in to sort out a country's mess. In fact there are a large number of underemployed trained Ethiopians, but the country does not have the funds to use them. There are a lot of good Ethiopian water engineers with too few water projects."

Private agencies, such as Oxfam and Save the Children Fund, rarely run projects costing more than £100,000. The multilateral agencies, like the EEC and the World Bank, go for the large multi-million pound scheme. The gap which the British Government could fill is in the medium range. So far it shows no sign of doing it.

THE PEOPLE who are least worried about the state of the Government are cabinet ministers. The people most pessimistically alarmed are backbench Conservative MPs, and their hangers-on in the media. The people whistling a tune of lunatic optimism are the Labour leadership, vying with the Alliance, the other people for whom whistling is war politics and the contest for credibility are now all about it. It seems to me that the ministers, all things considered, are showing the most reliable judgment.

Governments begin to fail, and are ultimately thrown out, for one of two reasons. Either they fail to deliver on their promises, or they fail to deliver on their promises in a way which slowly establishes that their time is up. Of the latter, there is a very good example in the 1945 and 1979 elections were unambiguous instances of the first phenomenon; February 1974 and perhaps June 1970 of the second. In 1964, well-poisoned were at work simultaneously.

Of the two, the first presents much the more serious problem. The country turned against Wilsonian and Callaghanian socialism well before the 1978 election, and there was nothing to suggest that Labour Party could do about it. The reigning orthodoxy was first confused and then rejected. There wasn't a fall-out of leadership — Callaghan, after all, ran well ahead of his party, and of Mrs Thatcher, in 1979 — so much as the Bretzler failure of an idea.

"IF BRAZIL were a country of small farmers there would be no more hunger," Cardinal Arns was straying far from his Sao Paulo diocese as he offered this comment to a conference in Rome but he had come to the heart of the great revolt against development.

"National priorities should be determined by the basic needs of the majority of people in each country," he went on, noting that this was not the case in Brazil, where small farmers who grow 78 per cent of the food have only 21 per cent of agricultural land. The rest is in the hands of the agribusiness, engaged in what current development seems to be all about: exporting cash crops to pay off the debt to the IMF.

Why have four post-war decades of development left so many people hungry? There is food enough in the FAO's statistics. Huge areas like India have moved from "deficit" to "surplus." World food production has kept ahead of population growth, except in black Africa. Yet World Bank and FAO figures show 800 million people in absolute poverty, more than half of them severely malnourished or facing starvation. The trend for the future looks worse.

A view is spreading, higher and higher in the international development establishment, that the process has become a perfect circle of illusion. "Development" is paid for by aid, resulting in "projects" designed to create "surpluses" for export, to earn foreign exchange to service debts which have been incurred to finance "development."

Dams, plantations and ranches involve massive confiscation of lands and forests, creating an army of ecological refugees, forced into urban slums, or subsist on marginal lands. These are the people who die when the rains fail.

More than a third of agricultural land in the world's dry zones comes from desertification. 700 million people in wetlands, an average of 300 square kilometres of forest is destroyed every day.

If we do not know what development does for people, we might ask what it does to them. The Archbishop suggested. One effect is called "adjustment" — the IMF euphemism for austerity. Last year in Bolivia a single dose of adjustment caused bread prices to double overnight, while kerosene, which the poor need for light and cooking, went up 300 per cent. Inflation in Bolivia is 8,216 per cent, or, as the Archbishop said, "22.5 per cent

PREVENTING a new famine in Ethiopia was as much on the minds of Saturday's Live Aid concert organisers as relieving the current disaster. Yet as Britain's Minister for Overseas Development, Timothy Raison, tours Ethiopia this week, to be closely followed by Neil Kinnock at the weekend, the chances of the British Government, unlike private British donors — giving any long-term development aid look slim.

Kevin Jendry, who will help spend the millions of pounds that will be raised by the concert, said, "Even if the famine ends this year, we need to provide irrigation, health, and agricultural schemes." Yet these cultural schemes, which Mrs Thatcher's Government is willing to finance, thanks to its right ideological line that its right should not be aiding a country with a Marxist-Leninist regime. In a Commons debate last

DIARY

THE hotheads of Brixton are at it again — the police, that is. In the of the cool cop approach, Commander Alex Marnock, there have been numerous complaints by blacks that they've been roughed up when stopped for questioning.

The allegations have been made to the police constabulary group for Lambeth, whose members are permitted to see conditions in local nickas as part of a better understanding between police and community.

To the group's surprise, many of these complaints have been withdrawn a few days after being made. Lay members believe that the blacks fear retaliation by the police if they make a fuss. No doubt, Marnock will speedily investigate.

THE CASE for public ownership died by the day. Trains to and from King's Cross might not run on time, but by golly, the loos run at a profit. Brengreen's chairman, David Evans, was crowing yesterday that, after a three month trial privatisation, his company had got the daily number of users up from 2,000 to 4,000. Break-even point (commercially, that is) is 2,500. Oh, and Brengreen have doubled the charge, from five to 10 pence.

WITH the channels clogged by the pop world's bash to raise a million pounds for aids or hunger or whatever, nausea at the elevation of Uri Gelland (will he choose a full set of Nobel Prizes or the Papsay as his reward?) drove Londoners in their thousands into Hyde Park on Saturday night.

They went to hear Andre Previn and the Royal Philharmonic attempt to drown the noise made by a fireworks display, spectacular as the Blitz, to celebrate Handel's 300th birthday. With 10,000 ill-motivated protesters, infiltrated the throng on behalf of the Society for Stamping Out Conscience in Royal Parks. Alas, the bangs and fumes of the fireworks had already dispatched couples rucking in the grass, before we could get to them with our miners' helmets and shooting sticks.

THE OXFORD Companion to Eng Lit overhauled by Margaret Drabble — which means that ephemeral trends are in; most classical references are out — continues to do well in the best-seller lists at £15. And doing well among the remaindered stock of many bookshops is the last reprint (1981) of Harvey's edition. A bigger mip — complete with classical allusions — at £8.95.

GOOD to see that the Open Spaces Society is living up to the libertarian tradition of one of its founders, J. S. Mill. The society has just kicked out its president, the Earl of Onslow. So sure of unopposed re-election was Onslow that he didn't bother to attend the society's AGM. The bloodless coup came when the editor of the County Gazette, an unlikely saboteur Chris Hall — pointed out that Onslow approved the Army's expanding use of Salisbury Plain. At a recent army briefing to soothe up the conservative in Wilts, the gallant earl said, "I do not see how any reasonable person could disagree with the case presented." All reasonable people will be glad that the public-spirited Onslow will now be able to devote more time to his role as a governor of the University of Buckingham.

COVER UP two of your paintings, they will offend the Chilean Ambassador, anti-war artist Peter Kennard was told by the British ambassador yesterday. No way, said the artist who once superimposed a cruise missile on Constable's Haywain. So there will be completely bare walls today when his Excellency attends a Midland Bank conference on investment with Chile. Kennard has withdrawn all the pictures from his retrospective exhibition.

CAN YOU spot the difference between The Spectator and Time and Tide? Alexander Chancellor, former editor of the first and current editor of the second, is making it difficult. Contributors to the current T include Bernard Fay, Hastings, Hogg, von Hoffman, Johnson, Ingrams, Watkins, West, and Wheatcroft. All highly familiar as Spectator hacks. Wake up Chancellor. What about slots for the rest of the chaps — Hitchens, Mount, Waugh, and Welch? The Spectator, incidentally, is Spectator, and T is quarterly; Chancellor is centennial.

WHO SAID yesterday, "If disabled Pakistanis lesbians wanted to form a section of the Labour Party, I do not see how you could stop them." T. Benn at the NEC meeting on black sections.

John Cunningham

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NOTEBOOK

Hamish McRae

SCRATCH any businessman and he (for it usually is a he) will complain about government regulations.

Today, a vision of a less-regulated business environ-

ment will be unveiled by Lord Young, who has been preparing a report on the deregulation of business.

The areas which we can reasonably expect it to tackle are things like planning procedures, auditing for small businesses, employment legislation, and so on. Depending on the ability of the Government to sweep away the regulations—and there are difficulties with things like increasing the VAT exemption limit because of EEC requirements—business should benefit.

Getting rid of regulations which have outlived their usefulness may be worth while for its own sake. One of the mildly encouraging results of the similar process which has been sweeping the United States has been a sharp decline in demand for corporate lawyers: since there are less regulations, companies need to hire

fewer lawyers to get round them. That can't be bad.

It is, too, in marked contrast to our own government's retreat from allowing building societies full freedom to do house conveyancing: too many lawyers in the Cabinet for that.

But you have to ask the basic question of whether it is really regulation which holds business back? At the margin they must have some adverse impact, but is it significant? By coincidence yesterday saw publication by the CBI of some figures on labour shortages. Labour shortages? Do we really have labour shortages with three million plus unemployed?

Well, yes. Or at least that is what companies say. The CBI's Employment Affairs Report shows that 12 per cent of firms expect labour shortages to restrict output, the highest since 1980.

In the capital goods industries it is worse: no less than 19 per cent of firms expect shortages of skilled labour to restrict output in the next four months. Almost one-third of firms in the electronic and instrument engineering industry have skill shortages problems.

Fine, you might say: that is fit-tee — you would expect skill shortages given our lamentable record in technical training. What about more basic products? Products don't come much more basic than hosiery and knitwear, and there 39 per cent of firms expect skill shortages to limit output.

You can draw two very different sets of conclusions from this data. The first would be that we must have a dreadfully inefficient labour market, poor industrial training, and a dreadful geographical mis-match of people, skills and jobs.

That is probably quite right, though anyone assuming it is a new problem should recall that in Glasgow in the 1930s—in the depths of a depression which struck Glasgow particularly hard—there were shortages of bricklayers. The reason was technological change. Glasgow had a tradition of building in stone, and so there were plenty of stonemasons. But this form of building was being priced out by bricks. All the spare bricks were presumably down in the South East building the semi-detached house which was being strung out along the arterial roads.

But there is an alternative set of conclusions, which is companies are very adept at finding reasons why they cannot do things. Look at the way company chairmen fuss about the pay increases of their workforce, while handing themselves rises

which in percentage terms are far in excess of anything they would countenance for their workers.

Perhaps, companies which claim they cannot get skilled workers simply are not paying enough for them.

And perhaps, too, companies which claim that they are held back by red tape are using that as a similar scapegoat for their own inadequacies.

What's right?

THE clearing banks managed to earn a weekend's extra revenues at the higher base rates before only accepting that the Chancellor decides interest rates (with, sometimes, a bit of help from the Bank of England) and coming down as they had been asked.

Inevitably now the next

point of interest is when they might move to 11½ per cent sterling stood the fall to 12 per cent without a wobble; another 1 per cent would surely be manageable.

Or would it? There is no particular "right" level for interest rates, and the odd 1 per cent either way does not make a lot of odds to borrowing habits. Were our base rates to be at 11½ per cent in, say, a month's time, that would not suddenly encourage a monetary boom. Our rates, absolutely relative to inflation, and relative to other countries' rates, would still be high.

That would be fine, for until there is more evidence that bank and building society lending is rising at a slower pace, we will have to suffer fairly high interest rates. Other indicators like retail sales, show the economy still growing at good

The problem would be were the Chancellor to give the impression that all his brave words in his Budget about getting the money supply numbers well into the target zones, were so much political guff.

Low interest rates are politically popular, for the rich young (who borrow on mortgages) are better lobbyists than the poor old (who leave their money in building society accounts and whose pensions are not always fully indexed against inflation).

Come to think of it the CBI is a better lobbyist than the banks or the cash-rich companies like GEC, both of whom benefit from high interest rates.

Were the Chancellor to follow a "rise in interest rates at any cost" line, as he did last winter, he would again be back in the sort of troubles he was then.

Fund for soft loans 'too small'

By John Hooper, Trade Correspondent

The chairman of a Commons Select Committee which has just completed a detailed inquiry into Britain's trade with China said yesterday he was not satisfied with the shift in the government's position on "soft" loans.

Earlier, this year, largely as a result of first-hand experience gained by Lord Young and his delegation during their visit to China, the government let it be known that it was no longer opposed in principle to the granting of "soft" loans to Third World importers prepared to buy British goods and services.

But it has since been made clear that the money to finance loans at lower than commercial rates of interest will have to come out of the existing Aid and Trade Provision which is designed to provide the grant element of mixed credits (part development grant and part commercial loan).

The ATP for this year is £86 million, but leading exporters have argued that British industry needs to be able to count on at least £250 million for "soft" loans to China alone.

Asked whether he believed the committee felt the funds available were sufficient, its chairman, the Conservative MP Mr Kenneth Warren, said "The answer is no."

Until now, China has not even been able to benefit from the ATP because of the government's policy of withholding development assistance to communist countries. However, according to a note sent to the committee by the DTI on July 10, "ministers have agreed that China should become eligible."

The note added that officials were discussing with the financial community what mechanisms might be devised for providing "soft" loans and that "it will be some time before these arrangements can be finalised."

"I don't think that's really good enough," said Mr Warren yesterday. "The time for action is now."

The committee made a number of other recommendations about how the government could help British exporters to improve Britain's paltry share of what Mr Warren called "the last great untapped market in the world." These included: bringing pressure to bear on other members of the Co-ordinating Committee for Multilateral Exports (CoCom), which vets the export of advanced technology to communist countries.

Leaked documents threaten £1 billion stock market flotation

Nats allege deceit over TSB sale

By Alan Travis and Peter Rodgers

A conspiracy to deceive the House of Commons over the handling of the government's bill to sell shares in the Scottish Trustee Savings Banks was alleged yesterday by Mr Gordon Wilson of the SNP.

The SNP is today backing an attempt to seek an interdict—the Scottish equivalent of an injunction—against the TSB trustees in Scotland, using leaked documents to which Mr Wilson referred in the Commons. A hearing is down for the Edinburgh Court of Sessions.

If successful, the legal action could wreck the £1 billion stock market flotation of the TSBs planned for later this year or early next. There has already been a government compromise over House of Lords objections to the inclu-

sion of TSB Scotland in the sale of the group as a whole. Mr Wilson told the Commons that he had been leaked a copy of the only legal opinion prepared for the TSB central board in London on the ownership of the banks.

When the bill was introduced to the Commons ministers said they believed there were no owners of the banks—but the legal opinion prepared in April, 1975, said that in law the depositors owned the TSB in Scotland, using Mr Wilson, the SNP member for Dundee, complained to the Speaker, "We have a situation where either the TSB senior trustees have sat on legal opinion and failed to inform the government or the government was informed of the legal opinion obtained in Scotland and chose to ignore the significance of it and thus misled the House."

The interdict is being sought

in the name of a TSB depositor, Avril Hood, on the grounds that it was an offence for the TSB trustees not to declare ownership of the bank at a time when they knew that it belonged to the depositors. The government has already been forced to write into the TSB bill provisions to ensure that the TSB in Scotland, where the movement was founded.

Mr Wilson said the affair was either a contempt of the House or a breach of privilege involving a conspiracy which might even go further than the Commons.

He noted that Lord Bruce-Gardyne, who was Economic Secretary to the Treasury between 1981 and 1983, was now a director of the Central TSB. He was then the minister originally responsible for the TSB bill and the original assertion that there were no technical owners to the bank.

The Commons was last night due to consider amendments on the Trustee Savings Bank Bill to ensure that it reaches the statute book before the summer recess.

Mr Wilson said the legal opinion written by Mr John Murray, QC, showed that depositors owned the banks and their true owners. The banks were owned by working people and now the resources were likely to be disposed of through speculators.

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Accountants want protection

By Andrew Cornelius

Pressure for a change in the laws governing the auditing of company accounts to protect accountancy firms from possible bankruptcy if negligence claims are proved grew yesterday with a warning to Mr Norman Tebbit, the Trade and Industry secretary, of the far reaching implications of the recent spate of legal claims against auditors.

Mr Brian Jenkins, president of the Institute of Chartered Accountants, has written to Mr Tebbit alerting him to the problems suffered by account-

tancy firms in obtaining professional indemnity insurance to protect them against negligence claims. The letter said, "There is a very severe shortage of capacity in the professional indemnity insurance market. As the accountancy profession operates internationally UK firms are increasingly vulnerable to large claims which are now fashionable in many countries."

Mr Jenkins said the accountancy profession was reviewing the problems caused by legal claims, including the proposal by some firms that the tradi-

tional partnership structure of firms should be replaced by a new limited liability corporate structure.

He said proposals for changes in the law to make this possible would be put to the DTI before the end of the year.

Accountancy firms have found it increasingly difficult to find adequate insurance cover against negligence claims in the wake of joint actions totalling £880 million against Arthur Andersen over its auditing of the accounts of the DeLorean sports car business.

NEWS IN BRIEF

LESS-DEVELOPED countries cannot continue to repay debt to the industrial world at the same rate as last year, according to the deputy governor of the Bank of England, Mr Kit McMahon.

Last year the seven main industrial nations repaid \$44 billion of debt to the banks. The net cash outflow to the banks is likely to continue. While the countries should reduce their dependence on the banks, outflows on this scale are likely to be unsustainable, Mr McMahon told the International Banking Summer School in Cambridge.

MORGAN Grenfell, merchant bank advisers to Guinness in its \$300 million takeover bid for Arthur Bell and Sons, last night complained to the Takeover Panel about Bell's interpretation of the Guinness trading figures. Guinness is unhappy about the analysis of its profits and growth and profit margins in documents sent to shareholders.

CLUFF OIL, one of Britain's smaller North Sea firms, announced yesterday that it had agreed to sell off 50 per cent of its interest in one of the blocks it is exploring in the South Yellow Sea of China to the Norwegian state-owned company Statil.

SAINSBURY's finance director, Mr David Sainsbury, has raised just over £3 million by selling a block of one million shares in the supermarkets giant.

IFC seeks expansion as investments rise

From Alex Brammer in Washington

The International Finance Corporation, the private sector arm of the World Bank, yesterday reported that its investments in private business shot up 55 per cent to \$610 million in the last financial year.

But the IFC's executive vice-president, Sir William Byrie, acknowledged that the IFC was still experiencing problems on past projects and had to set aside a further \$29 million in provisions against potential losses in 1985. Many of these failed projects were concentrated in Africa—a region which the IFC has defined as a priority in future years.

Sir William, who was formerly the leading civil servant at Britain's Overseas Development Administration, was brought in to clear up the

mess last year. In his first financial statement he was able to report that the corporation's operating income climbed to \$173 million from \$161 million and that net income after adding to reserves and provisions reached \$283 million—8 per cent higher than the previous year.

One obstacle standing in the way of the IFC's expansion plans is the delay in the US Congress in approving the IFC's \$550 million capital increase to \$1.3 billion. Although shareholders representing some 71 per cent of IFC's stock have approved the expansion, a 75 per cent majority is required. The US, with 25.5 per cent of the IFC's stock, is its biggest shareholder.

Sir William said at yesterday's press conference: "I am absolutely confident that we shall get that vote early next year."

Stores lead bid league

Retailers have stolen the largest slice of takeover activity this year, which already totals over \$3 billion in value.

So far this year 32 takeover bids have been successful, seven bids have failed outright and another seven lost in the face of rival offers. The two largest have both been in the retail sector.

The Al-Fayed brothers' \$615 million takeover for House of Fraser and the agreed merger between MFI and ASDA.

This activity is likely to be added to by the Burton Group, which is expected any day now to increase its present \$464 million offer for Debenhams.

According to Acquisitions Monthly's league table, the merchant bank, Morgan Grenfell, is once again top of the merger trail. In the first six months Morgan has dealt with 13 public deals worth \$1.1 billion.

Poland and West in \$12bn debt deal

The Paris Club of non-communist creditor nations yesterday signed a long-delayed agreement with Poland to reschedule \$12 billion of government-guaranteed debts.

The deal covers interest and principal due from 1982 to 1984. It was initiated last January but signing was delayed because Poland demanded immediate promises of new credits to meet the revised payments schedule.

Diplomatic sources said the request had been turned down by the Western nations as counter to normal debt rescheduling procedures. The arrears on the debts were built up when Western governments broke contact with Poland after the imposition of martial law in December, 1981.

The French Finance Ministry gave no details of the extended repayment period granted by the 17 club members, but a spokesman said the deal would permit Poland to seek fresh official credits.

Trade, finance and other nations to Poland have all remained blocked due to the lack of agreement on terms for repaying them.

Commercial banks never broke off links with Warsaw and last year rescheduled two billion dollars of Polish debts owed to them between 1984 and 1987. — Reuter.

Yorkshire Bank

With effect from Tuesday, 16th July 1985 Base Rate changes from 12.50% to 12%

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Unthinkable on the agenda

Sir John Hoskyns talks for the first time about his plans for a private sector think tank to Michael Smith

WHEN Mrs Thatcher summarily dismissed the Central Policy Review Staff, the "think tank" — in 1983, she left what many believe to be a vacuum in the British political system. Sir John Hoskyns, appropriately enough a former head of the No 10 think tank, believes he can now fill that gap.

Sir John, now installed as director general of the Institute of Directors, is convinced that the gap could be filled by a private, independent think tank. But, unlike so many critics of government, the political system and most other things, Sir John is preparing to put his thoughts into action by launching a think tank in exile. It will probably be called Agenda for Change and, Sir John says, will do the job which ministers, politicians, civil servants and others find so difficult — "thinking the unthinkable."

Talking for the first time about his new idea, Sir John accepts that the independent think tank will be looking at life almost entirely from a business perspective. But to those who believe that business has a large enough say in our affairs, Sir John offers the simple explanation: "What is good for business is good for the country as a whole."

However, the primary input to the think tank in exile will not come directly from businessmen, or indeed the Institute of Directors' own 26,000 members.

Instead, Sir John plans to tap the existing reservoir of expertise, thought and outpourings from established organisations, such as the independent and respected Institute for Fiscal Studies and the more propagandist bodies like the Adam Smith Institute.

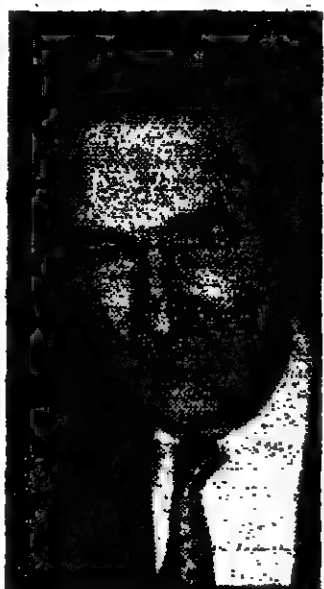
The IoD's Agenda for Change organisation would then pull together these works, putting issues into a broader, long-term context, integrating policies into a coherent package and generally "thinking the unthinkable."

He illustrates the latter point by citing the current hot political/economic issue of public expenditure. The government has failed to cut public expenditure but is receiving all the criticism for cutting expenditure," he says.

The long-term level of public expenditure is regarded by Sir John as a classic example of "thinking the unthinkable." Other examples which the nation might care to turn its mind towards, include such highly politically-charged subjects like whether the nation can maintain existing trade union laws embodying labour immunities, and whether we can afford Trident in the long term.

More pertinently, Sir John sees his think tank in exile as a way of establishing the pre-emptive role of business in the affairs of society as a whole. Or, put another way, what burden of taxation can business sustain to make the economy as a whole fully competitive?

Politicians, he believes, should follow the example of industrialists and businessmen.



Sir John Hoskyns: facing rigorous tests

men and think through the fundamental problems. "Just look at business costs. More than £50 of every £100 of business costs in the UK goes on labour, compared with around £36 for every £100 in the USA and probably even less in the newly industrialised countries. We are simply not competitive."

Government, he insists, must analyse its problems from a business perspective, and could easily start with two basic objectives — a sound medium-term economic strategy on the same lines as the oft-quoted medium term financial strategy; and second, to communicate to the public why such debates and decisions are so vitally important.

However, Sir John is under no illusions about the scale of his task in selling the organisation, both to the Cabinet and to perhaps even more sceptical general public. The IoD's own image as a right-wing club for businessmen promises to be a yoke around the neck of Agenda for Change.

But Sir John is just as anxious to explain that the think tank in exile will not be a slavish, private sector conscience for Mrs Thatcher's style of government.

"We are really looking for

two things from this operation — intellectual honesty and intellectual rigour," says Sir John. And the IoD's own public image? "It's an open question — but if our thinking is superficial and just a presentation of vested interests, that is our fault."

The organisation's credibility will clearly be determined if Agenda for Change emerges from the closet as a yet another lobby for sectional interests. "If that is so, our advice will clearly count for much less," Sir John freely admits. "We must be intellectually honest."

Presenting the organisation's thoughts as a credible and respected body will be a rigorous test of Sir John's own credibility and perhaps even his prowess as a salesman. Mrs Thatcher, who never seems to respond well to critics who were once on the payroll, may well be the first test.

Sir John is particularly anxious to emphasise that the IoD's think tank will be available for any government, regardless of its political colour. "It will be a coalition of outside organisations putting together a capable and coherent programme appropriate to whatever government," he explains.

The key, he insists, is the depth, quality and honesty of reporting. But the starting point must be to turn round the British economy. It is not, he adds, an agreeable option — it is absolutely essential that it should be done.

Essential it may be, and essential also for outsiders to offer "unthinkable" advice. But will Mrs Thatcher listen, or Neil Kinnock? On the face of it, Agenda for Change will probably find its audience in the latter camp.

Sir John is undaunted and adamant that the issues should be analysed and tackled. He, particularly, wants to play that role. Without that analysis and action, Sir John is equally insistent that any one option lies ahead. He sees Britain maintaining its post-war policies — in the words of the former top civil servant: "the orderly management of decline."



WORKING BRIEF

THERE was, during the pit strike, a widespread rumour at the court of King Arthur concerning the presence of a Thatcherite mole in the NUM head office. Given the behaviour of the union at the time and what little we know of the activities of the secret service, it would figure.

Nationally, and systematically, the union was in breach of the law and of court orders. At area level, mass picketing of dubious legality and involving almost certain violence, was the order of the day.

Scargill and his colleagues could not bring themselves to condemn the thuggery. By their silence — and Scargill's constant claims that it was the police who were the aggressors — the NUM appeared to condone the acts of petty (often not so petty) terrorism which culminated in two members of the union doing life for murder.

Internationally, and secretly, the NUM was building its links with the Soviet Union and attempting to open a second front with the aid of those progressive persons who run Libya. All we know about British intelligence suggests that the phones of union activists are routinely bugged; that agents are planted within the executive bodies of most unions; that genuine activists are suborned and that the results of such research turn up on the desks of Ministers involved in industrial relations and the conduct of disputes. (See the Castle diary.) Circulation is certainly not limited to those whose job it is to protect whatever is defined as the security of the state.

After the general election will it be Lord Arthur?

Is Arthur Scargill Maggie's guided missile? John Torode argues the NUM boss must be a Tory mole

None of which, I hasten to add, should be blamed upon Maggie. The first big jump in trade union surveillance came after the 1982 General Strike. There was another great leap forward when homegrown Communists (along with the Soviet Union) found themselves on the wrong side in the early months of the second world war.

Some of those at the top of the NUM go further than fingering M15. They suspect that there is a personal, political agent of the Tory Party somewhere in the NUM headquarters and that he (or she) actively manipulates things to the advantage of the Tories and the Government.

I have not the slightest evidence to support such sensational stuff but this does not stop me indulging my own fantasies. Specifically, is Arthur Scargill, Maggie's man at the top in St James's House, Sheffield, where the union leadership hangs out?

Consider the circumstantial evidence. An important part of this government's strategy has been to take on and defeat a major union and the NUM was always top of the hit list. (Remember the Ridley paper prepared for Mrs Thatcher in opposition and leaked to the Economist before the 1979 election.)

Further, it was necessary to undermine the NUM if the Government's plan to rationalise the coal industry was to go ahead smoothly. Finally, the biggest threat to Labour's recovery today must surely be an image of extremism, of violence and of anti-democratic practices on the part of big unions.

Messrs Kinnock and Hattersley claim the Scargill Factor cost them Brecon and Radnor. But Kinnock appears alongside him at the Durham miners' gala whilst good Labour MPs like Don Cossens are shunned. As a Tory mole, Scargill's behaviour these past 18

months finally becomes explicable. Faced with a dubious and provocative Thatcherite "plan for coal" Scargill did not indulge in rational debate. Instead he went all out for a strike.

He denied his members a secret strike ballot and he allowed violent flying pickets from his home base in Yorkshire to descend upon Nottinghamshire and provoke men who had voted democratically — and decided to stay at work.

That thuggery split the union, alienated public opinion and the opinion of most trade unionists. If Arthur's army, using mob rule and dubious constitutional tactics, failed to bring out the final quarter of his membership, then why should other people stop work to support the split NUM?

Scargill went out of his way to keep the TUC general secretary at arms' length. Poor old Len Murray was not even allowed King Arthur's home phone number — although M15 undoubtedly had it. Norman Willis is dismissed as a liar and a traitor.

Once the strike had been defeated it was surely time to bind up the wounds. Not so in Scargill's book. Instead he attempted to stamp upon the rebel areas — and upon his unwilling allies in areas like South Wales — a series of meaningless yet provocative rules changes. Those changes were designed, on paper, to impose Scargill upon the union for the rest of his natural and to imprint central control upon areas like Nottinghamshire.

The rule changes are meaningless because Mrs Thatcher's secret agent, Arthur Scargill, has done so much damage to the union that it is no longer able even to defend its members at pit level. Far less is it able to instruct rebel areas. So the purpose of the rule changes must have been to get up the collective noses of

moderates like Roy Lynk and the thousands of decent NUM members whom he represents.

Try as they might, Messrs Kinnock and Willis are not going to bind up the wounds. The NUM has, effectively, split. Come conference season, the TUC and the Labour Party will endorse Scargill and all his works. Roy Lynk and company will be cast into outer darkness.

This sad reality, is a measure of the constitutional proprieties within the Labour movement. No union leader, from Eric Hammond through Clive Jenkins to Scargill himself, will give a breakdown of the time of day.

It will be said, however, as yet another indication of how the militant tail continues to wag the moderate Labour dog. We know, of course we know, that nice Neil Kinnock would not voluntarily be caught dead in the same public convenience as Brother Scargill. Yet we also know that he dare not say as much. Into that angry silence will fall Daily Mail bombshell after Daily Express headline. See Kinnock's ambiguous remarks at the Durham gala.

Scargill has split the most powerful union in the country. He has paved the way for an "economic" energy policy. He has cost Labour Brecon and Radnor. He has set the Lynks of this world — men crucial to a Labour revival — on a collision course with Labour and the TUC. Now he is undermining Kinnock and ensuring that the movement goes into the general election deeply divided and labelled "extremist."

When an aged Arthur comes in from the cold after the general election we can expect a grateful Prime Minister Thatcher to award him his life peerage. But which benches will Maggie's mole park himself upon.

NATIONAL Girobank

National Girobank announces that with effect from close of business 15th July 1985

Base Rate

Its base rate was reduced from 12½% to 12% per annum

10 Milk Street LONDON EC2V 8JH

Base Rate Change

With effect from Tuesday, 16th July, 1985. Base Rate changes from 12.50% to 12.00% p.a.

Deposit rates will become:	GROSS INTEREST	NET INTEREST
Interest paid half-yearly		
7 days notice	8.75%	6.54%
1 months notice	9.50%	7.10%
Top Tier £2,500+ (3 months notice)	12.00%	8.97%
Cheque & Save — Cheque & Interest		
£500-£2,499	10.00%	7.48%
£2,500 and over	12.50%	9.34%
Notional interest paid quarterly		

THE CO-OPERATIVE BANK p.l.c.

Head Office: 1 Balloon St., Manchester M60 4BP.

Grindlays Bank p.l.c. Interest Rates

Grindlays Bank p.l.c. announces that its base rate for lending will change from 12½% to 12% with effect from 16th July 1985



Head Office: Grindlays Bank p.l.c. Minerva House, Montague Close, London SE1 9DL.

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NEW INTEREST RATES

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Decreases by 0.5% to 12.0% per annum with effect from 15th July 1985.

Deposit Accounts

Interest on Deposit Accounts decreases by 0.5% to 6.25% net p.a. with effect from 15th July 1985.

For those customers who receive interest gross, the rate decreases to 8.36% p.a.

Save and Borrow Accounts

Interest on credit balances decreases to the above Deposit Rate with effect from 13th August 1985 and interest charged on overdrawn balances remains at 23.0% p.a. APR 25.0%.

Monthly Income Accounts

With effect from 15th July 1985 the interest decreases by 0.5% to 8.25% net p.a.

For those customers who receive interest gross, the rate decreases to 11.04% p.a.



Midland Bank

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Matthew Engel on the fourth day of the third Test at Trent Bridge

More pace needed in pitch and battle

CRICKET

DURING THE gaps in play yesterday, the TV showed extracts from the Old Trafford Tests of 1961 and 1968, both of them among the best England ever played.

Trent Bridge 1985 might just rank in the same league if the batsmen were to go out and play like pools winners this morning. But all the signs at the end of the fourth day were that this year's third Test was going to be a far more exciting affair than the first two.

England were bowled out shortly after tea yesterday for 58, a first innings lead of 83. England scored eight for 83 in their second innings before last light put paid to the last 18 overs. A surprisingly large crowd, given the situation, gave a surprisingly spirited cheer.

This match seems to mark a pause for stocktaking in an eventful series. Ron Alcock, the Trent Bridge groundsman who has been blamed so often for preparing bowlers' pitches, has produced one far too bland for the two teams' sub-standard attacks.

Australia's was under-strength from the start. By yesterday, so was England's, with Siddebottom out of the

confest and Allott still a bit groggy.

England were probably under-strength qualitatively as well. When battle resumes at Old Trafford next month, they really must include one batsman of extra pace, no matter how unpromising the pitch. His identity? Cowans, Agnew, Lawrence or Dilley, take your pick — is less important than the principle.

Australia progressed from 366 for five to a first innings lead, and their highest score against England since Melbourne 1965-66, 54 Ashes Tests ago. And it was the highest score by the worst Australian team ever to come here, at least since the last time some damn fool used that phrase, which was probably on the last tour.

The highlight was Greg Ritchie's maiden Ashes century, 146. Wood was out for 172, the victim of the only bit of theatre all day which matched the norm for the series.

Naturally, it involved Botham. He had been kept out of the attack for 90 minutes, perhaps on Brearley's principle that he has to get angry before he can bowl at his best (on reflection, most of Botham's great wicket-taking performances have come late in the day). This time Gower kept him away from umpire Whitehead and before Botham started from the Pavilion End, umpire Constant playfully slapped his hand to tell him not to be naughty.

He did not need to be. The first ball was short, and Wood pulled it to midwicket, where Robinson fielded. The second was also short: similar shot, similar placement, only this time Robinson took it on the full — Test victim No. 337 for Botham.

Thank you very much, Wood, though, he batted 10 hours since Friday tea-time, an innings of utter dedication.

Ritchie's batting was a different matter. When he reached his 100, after several more delicious blows, mainly on the on-side, he raised his bat like a world champion. Thereafter he kept his bat in a grin throughout. There is a boyish delight to Ritchie's batting but, increasingly, a man's judgment.

Ritchie survived the departure of Phillips, who did an undignified over-balancing act while Emburey drifted a ball on to the left hander's leg stump. Then Ritchie marched out of his crease to drive Edmonds and, after six hours, was beaten by both flight and turn.

Most of the time the spinners could not press on due to the hope for some thing out of the rough. Edmonds might have had O'Donnell caught bat-and-pad by England's temporary Special Reserve, Hassan. But, alas, Hassan missed the chance, which may cut the inceptive demand for freelance have-been-travel-travel short legs.

O'Donnell found his way to 46 before Botham whipped out both him and Lawson in successive balls, which puts him on a hat-trick when Australia start their second innings. If they ever do.

The light, once again, was pretty marginal when the batsmen were allowed to come off, but for a grey, permanent-looking drizzle followed on behind. If a day has to be lost to rain this summer, today would be a very reasonable candidate.

He did not need to be. The first ball was short, and Wood pulled it to midwicket, where Robinson fielded. The second was also short: similar shot, similar placement, only this time Robinson took it on the full — Test victim No. 337 for Botham.

Thank you very much, Wood, though, he batted 10 hours since Friday tea-time, an innings of utter dedication.

Ritchie's batting was a different matter. When he reached his 100, after several more delicious blows, mainly on the on-side, he raised his bat like a world champion. Thereafter he kept his bat in a grin throughout. There is a boyish delight to Ritchie's batting but, increasingly, a man's judgment.

Ritchie survived the departure of Phillips, who did an undignified over-balancing act while Emburey drifted a ball on to the left hander's leg stump. Then Ritchie marched out of his crease to drive Edmonds and, after six hours, was beaten by both flight and turn.

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RITCHIE REWARDS... as Australia's No 6 forces Edmonds away en route to 146.

Frank Baron

Border terriers

IT SEEMS extraordinary that this Australian batting side should have reached 539 without a worthwhile contribution from Allan Border. Nonetheless, it was his example that set the pace, with the impetus and the determination to build this mammoth total.

Wood and Ritchie were the main contributors, and both owed a great deal to their captain. Before this match Wood had been his usual enigmatic self and must have been periously close to being dropped for Trent Bridge.

Border will have left his senior opener in little doubt of what was expected in what amounted to his last chance. The result was a tighter, more disciplined and responsible batsman with a greater awareness of the need for self-preservation.

As captain of Queensland, Border is aware of the temperamental shortcomings of Greg Ritchie. Until this tour Ritchie has not had the mental toughness to make use of an unusual ability. Now he is putting it together and the advice and encouragement of his captain will have been the principal reason.

Of course, Border's own splendid form has given him a new-found authority and confidence. With it has come a greater respect from his players.

Henry Blofeld

David Lacey at Southend. Leaders feel the East chill

GLoucestershire, the second county leaders, encountered the strongly opposition they might have expected from Essex.

Their steady progress towards another victory was blown off course by a strong blast from the East — to be precise, David East, the Essex wicketkeeper. He scored the first hundred of his career and dominated an eighth-wicket stand of 186 with Fletcher in leading Essex to recovery after they had lost seven wickets for 135, half of Gloucestershire's first innings score.

Eventually Essex were all out for 350, having gained a lead of 88. This was a position totally unforeseen earlier when the greater part of their batting had succumbed.

When East joined Fletcher, the innings had ground to a halt. The first dozen overs after lunch failed to produce a boundary and only the Navy's cannon practice at Southchurch Park.

With East's arrival, all this changed. Striking the ball with remarkable consistency and scoring nearly all his runs with drives and pulls between long-on and fine-leg, East hit 20 fours and two sixes as he made 131 off 151 balls before Curran trapped him leg before.

At one stage Lawrence, the seagull of county batsmen this summer, was brought back with the express purpose of shifting him. By then, so far as East was concerned, he might as well have been facing Gloucestershire's fast-bowling hope was hit to the long-on boundary three times in two overs.

Graveney was hoisted for 14 — six, four and four — off successive deliveries as Essex hurried to their fourth batting point.

Batting again and with Stovold unable to open because of a foot infection, Gloucestershire lost Wright, caught behind off Phillip, in reducing Essex's lead by 41.

On a good batting pitch, there are offering some of the pace bowlers, Rice benefited from a number of edged shots but for the most part he struck the ball with considerable power and certainty off back and front foot. Once the fielder on the small Grif and Cotton ground, the ball would race to the boards.

Warwickshire made the best of starts when Hoffman had Randall taken by Humpage at the wicket in the morning's first over but then had to wait along time for the wicket of Pick, eventually forced on to the back foot by Ferreira and bowled off stump.

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Ian Templeton reports from Wellington

Tour off—now NZ may end link

RUGBY UNION

The New Zealand Rugby Union may decide to cut their losses and accept that rugby contact with South Africa should end after yesterday's abandonment of the All Blacks tour.

The union's 18-man ruling council will hold a special meeting today to consider alternative tour arrangements but the chances of proceeding with a full visit to South Africa this year now seem remote as individuals.

Even if the union were to win the substantive case in the High Court — and that hearing might last several weeks — it is doubtful whether the challenge would end there. Meanwhile, the players, who were due to leave tomorrow, would be left with so many uncertainties that many would opt out.

The union's decision to call off the nine-week tour came in a statement to the High Court in Wellington yesterday saying that the interim injunction granted on Saturday blocking the players' departure made it impossible for the tour to go ahead.

The union said later that they had carefully considered appealing against the injunction but had concluded that, even assuming they were successful, travel and security arrangements could not be reinstated in the time available.

The interim injunction granted by Mr Justice Casey, arose from a legal action by lawyers who claimed that in planning to send a team to South Africa the NZRU had acted contrary to their own rules and constitution which state they must foster, promote and develop the game. They adduced evidence to show that

the tour, far from fostering rugby, would harm the game in New Zealand.

The judge's decision has aroused widespread anger among rugby followers here and criticism has focused on the capacity for judicial interference in the rights of the New Zealanders to travel abroad.

The Prime Minister, Mr David Lange, whose Labour government had firmly opposed the tour, said Cabinet yesterday and saw the court decision as stopping a "totally wrong tour." He said it would be "ludicrous" for the All Blacks now to go to South Africa as individuals.

Mr Lange said the court action was taken by rugby people against the NZRU. The Government had not been involved in any way. He said he understood the disappointment of the 30-strong All Blacks party that had assembled last weekend, but added: "The people I feel sorry for are the 300 of five South Africans who do not get a vote, for the people who are shovelled into the 'homelands' and for the 320 people shot there this year and their immediate families."

Rugby fans here have reacted angrily. Mr Lange said his family had received abusive and threatening telephone calls and police were protecting Mr Justice Casey and others involved in the case.

Aubrey Keany, chairman of the provincial Matabele rugby union, said scrapping the tour amounted to "anarchy," adding: "I'm in despair for democracy. I'm sad for everybody involved, but most of all I'm sad for New Zealand."

The former Prime Minister Robert Muldoon, whose decision to allow a South African team to tour New Zealand in 1981 resulted in the worst civil disturbances in the country's history, called the court decision "appalling."

Pressure on Lions

The four home unions will meet within the next few weeks to consider the proposed Lions tour to South Africa next year. First and foremost, the tours committee will discuss the implications of the decision by a High Court judge in New Zealand to grant the interim injunction which has halted the All Blacks' tour to the republic later this month.

John Lawrence, secretary of the tours committee, said yesterday: "Of the touring nations, we are unique in that we have four countries involved and each one will consider its position separately before its representatives get together to discuss the Lions tour."

"Although the tour is on our schedule and we very much hope to go, we have yet to receive a specific invitation from South Africa. It is very early days."

Although the Lions have consistently honoured agreements to travel to South Africa, in spite of political pressure arising from the Gleneagles Agreement, there has been a feeling that next year could be different because the tour coincides with the Commonwealth Games in Edinburgh.

It has been rumoured that the Lions might instead visit Australia, who are co-hosts of the 1987 World Cup, but Lawrence discounts this. He said: "It is true there has been a move to include Australia on the schedule but not as a substitute for South Africa."

"Australia has never received a full Lions' tour and they have always been treated as a poor relation, but their recent blossoming in the game means they now stand foursquare with the major rugby nations."

Meanwhile Crawshaw's Welsh RFC are continuing to plan to undertake a five-match tour to South Africa next month. It is understood that 12 internationalists are in the party.

Tim Glover

Games off one hook

The decision of the All Blacks not to tour South Africa removes one obstacle for the Commonwealth Games, according to Sam Ramsamy, chairman of the South African Non-Racial Olympic Committee. A British-based organisation which does not always reflect the line the Africans are taking.

The Edinburgh Games organisers seem to be stemming major criticism of their credentials but the rugby problems have not disappeared.

John Rodda

Martin Searby at Sheffield

Gray speeds to hat-trick

Tony Gray, the 22-year-old West Indian fast bowler who has replaced the injured Sylvester Clarke with Surrey this season, produced two extraordinary spells at Abbeyleigh Park yesterday, including a hat-trick in the second, to have Yorkshire following on 233 runs behind.

In the first Gray had the unhappy Micallef caught behind, and then bowled Sharp second ball to reduce York-

shire to 19 for two. While he rested, Boycott and Neil Hartley added 50 not altogether untroubled runs in 18 overs before Jesty had Neil Hartley caught off an inside cut that went via the pad to slip.

In Gray's second spell, 40 balls brought him six for 31 starting with Carrick, bowled by one that clipped the top of the off stump. Blairstone lasted one ball and was caught at

second slip off the last delivery of the 6th Tm Trindad's first over after lunch. In his next over, Jarvis was taken behind, off the first ball and Swallow, caught at third slip, completed the hat-trick.

Boycott could only stand and watch but when he drove Doughty, a Yorkshireman making his debut for Surrey, straight for three he completed 1,000 runs for the 23rd consecutive season since he was capped in 1969.

Gray, who replaced Peter Hartley's no relation-leg stump, Doughty did the same to Shaw's middle before Love, with a gashed knee sustained on Sunday, hobbled out with a runner to give Gray, who had taken 14 wickets in the previous three games, a return of eight for 40.

Boycott, who was dropped off Gray on Saturday night, faced only 28 balls from him and carried the bat for the ninth time. He then took the leading role in an opening stand of 53 before a glance to fine gave a catch to Richards in the second innings.

Micallef, prepared to make his last Championship score since a 100 on his debut years ago, and, with Gray, understandably tired, reached 133 for one when he light stepped play 20 minutes early. The strike was a monumental batting performance to stare off a third successive defeat.

Warwickshire would be fully aware of the possible consequences of allowing Rice to escape. But they could not have anticipated that Andy Pick — with a previous highest score of 27 — would prove such a devoted night watchman. Nor could they have foreseen such problems in removing the last man, Kevin Cooper.

Pick, also dropped before he had scored on Saturday night, completed a fine half century, which contained very few false strokes, and ended with a stand of 106 for the fourth wicket; and then at the end, Cooper too showed a marked reluctance to depart and he and Rice put on another 60

Paul Fitzpatrick at Nuneaton

Rice punishes slip

Warwickshire took a lead of 71 — extended by 15 before rain ended play on first innings against Nottinghamshire at Nuneaton yesterday. But it was, by and large, an unsatisfactory and frustrating day for them, one of unexpected obstacles and missed chances.

One of the more familiar barriers proved to be Clive Rice, who completed his third hundred of the season 136 not out, although he was dropped before he had scored at second slip of the unfortunate Hoffman, the emerged nevertheless with the best bowling of his career, although he will be hoping for something better than four for 100 before he has finished.

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David Frost at Lord's

Richards governs

Yet another century at Lord's by Viv Richards, who took him past 1,000 runs for the season took Somerset to 345 and enabled them to achieve a first-innings lead of 38 over Middlesex.

He was never in any difficulty. His innings of 145 seemed to come as if by pre-ordained routine. It was not one of his majestic, dignified, nor even lordly. It was perhaps prime ministerial, contemptuous, as Denis Robotham used to write. His 50, with eight fours and six required only 87 balls. When Sykes, a promising off-spinner, came on, Richards pulled his first ball disdainfully for six into the Mount stand.

It was of Sykes that Richards reached his century, turning him to leg for a single and his fifth hundred of the season. Richards was not content

with a century and, playing for his side, he went on serenely to 135, whose excesses some might think of as excessive. Richards smiled him high to the long-on boundary where Butcher took a good catch in front of the pavilion. Richards had hit 16 fours and four sixes from the 178 balls he received and Somerset were in the secure position of 248 for five.

The rest of the batsmen played responsibly and Somerset reached their total in the 98th over.

As usual, Middlesex, gained maximum bowling points, only once this season have they failed to do so. In the evening Middlesex scored 13 for no wicket in seven overs. The highlight on a placid day was that Richards had to leave the field with a badly bruised hand. Even prime ministers, it seems, can be toppled.

Mike Selvey at Portsmouth

Smith forges behind

Worcestershire's progress was painfully slow yesterday. In reply to Hampshire's 253 they were dismissed for 249. By stumps, however, Hampshire were rocking at 33 for three, a lead of 39.

The Worcestershire total must have been a disappointment to Nicholas, the Hampshire captain, for the pitch afforded bounce and some movement for the seamers, but the catching was out of sorts and Tremlett was less effective than usual.

They are also missing Kevan James, whose wrist was fractured by the first ball he received while batting on Saturday. Singularly untroub

Time to Open the form book

GOLF

The predilection for predicting winners at this time of year makes life difficult, albeit enjoyably so, for the writers. It is always tempting to take the easy way out by tipping Seve Ballesteros at Royal St George's and have done with it.

But there is fascination in delving a little bit more deeply into the probabilities and the possibilities of what the greatest tournament in the world. Nor are predictions all necessarily based on opinion. These days, the would-be tipster is surrounded by a positive plethora of statistics to be used in confirming or disproving one's suspicions or predictions.

There are the respective money lists from America and Europe, the official US statistics and their European counterparts, the Phillips performance statistics, and the charts carefully compiled by the Open's Press Office to show us where and when all the favoured players have played well this year.

I have spent a tormented 24 hours trying to analyse all the information thrown up by these sources and it should not attract too loud a heil laugh when I give you the name of the now obvious (to me, anyway) winner of the US Championship.

It is Corey Pavin, of the US.



COREY PAVIN... The Open's dark horse.

Picture by Kenneth Saunders

work out this moment how that will average respectively. Lyle hits 274 yards and Woosnam 263. Whereas Lyle averages 76 per cent of greens aimed at but takes 31.8 putts, Woosnam hits 70 per cent and has only 29.7 putts per round.

Any of them can offer a challenge, but figuratively at least, Corey Pavin is already past the post.

Another British best, David Dike, has been fouled a Spanish yacht and also received a 59 per cent penalty. So too did Richard Fleck's Summer Wine, which is racing for the United States.

Finally, Robin, owned by Hans von Schwanau and one of the German Admiral's Cup team, took the overall lead after the two races, New Zealand's Exeter was second and Peter Whipp's Panda, with Laurie Smith steering, was the best British boat at 18th.

The third place of the series, a 100-mile offshore event, started yesterday morning in a 10 to 12 knots south-westerly breeze.

Peter Whipp's brother Mike leads the Round Britain and Ireland race, with a 100-mile offshore event, started yesterday morning in a 10 to 12 knots south-westerly breeze.

But the 24-year-old Glaswegian is in determined mood. He said yesterday: "I think Herrera is getting tired and I will have a go."

Miller likes his mountains sleep and they come in steeper than today's two big climbs, the first on the Tour that are regarded as being

SAILING

Protest downs Phoenix

PHOENIX lost her overall lead in the One Ton Cup when a protest lodged against her in the second race was upheld by the International Jury. The British boat, which is jointly campaigned by Lloyd Ransom and Graham Walker and skippered by Harold Cudmore, was penalised 50 per cent place points for the race and this dropped her to 12th in the overall standing.

The incident which led to the penalty came at the second rounding of the leeward mark, after the run. The German boat had failed to establish an overlap on another yacht rounding the mark, and took violent action to miss the buoy. To Phoenix's crew she appeared to be in the wrong and when Ransom tried to round the mark again Phoenix contacted both the German boat and the buoy. Phoenix may apply to have the protest reviewed as she can provide fresh evidence.

Another British boat, David Dike's Fever, had fouled a Spanish yacht and also received a 59 per cent penalty. So too did Richard Fleck's Summer Wine, which is racing for the United States.

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John Rodda on an enlightened marathon selection

Euro go-ahead for Jones

ATHLETICS

Steve Jones, probably still the world's fastest marathon runner, has been chosen to represent Great Britain at the European Championships in Stuttgart in 13 months' time. With this imaginative and positive action, British selectors have followed the wisdom of their predecessors who 11 years ago chose Ian Thompson for the European Championships of Rome in 1974 on the evidence of his victory in the Commonwealth Games eight months previously.

Jones is given even more valuable time to work out his training and racing programme and not surprising by his coach, Alan Warner, greeted the news with delight.

Treating competitors with such favour is never universally popular among athletes, particularly those who are on the fringe of breaking into international competition, but the old traditional period between a trial and championship is no longer sufficient to ensure the chosen man has time to recover and win a medal.

Perhaps the current selectors also recall what their predecessors did not do in 1976, following Thompson's triumph in Rome: they failed to pre-select him for the Olympic Games in Montreal. Thompson took part in a trial, not fully recovered from injury, and failed to qualify.

In choosing Jones, the selectors did have a little more leeway than normal since next year there is the Commonwealth Games in Edinburgh. The two events are so close together that it is impossible for athletes to run both marathons. Jones will now concentrate on gaining selection for Wales in the 10,000m in Edinburgh, which could be very useful preparation.

Jones is still wondering whether his time of 2hr 5min 56sec set when he won the Chicago race last October is still the fastest ever recorded. Carlos Lopez de Letona recorded a quicker time in Rotterdam this April, but the course has not been remeasured to the requirements of the Association of International Marathon organisers.

Charles Burgess with the Tour de France in Toulouse

Anglophones' last chance

CYCLING

Today the riders hit the highest spot on the tour de France the dreaded 2114-metre climb of the Col du Tourmalet, one of the most famous and toughest cycling challenges. The 17th stage is the first of two in the Pyrenees and it represents the last realistic chance for anyone to stop the Frenchman Bernard Hinault winning his fifth Tour.

It is on the mountain passes that a cyclist who is having trouble can suffer terribly and be left struggling far behind. The last two weeks will count for might if the mountains have their way.

For Robert Millar of Scotland, the Pyrenees are the last chance to salvage something from a disappointing Tour. Last year's winner of the King of the Mountains jersey and victor of a Pyrenean stage in the last two years failed to make any impression in the Alps and has allowed the Colombian, Luis Herrera, to get an unbeatable lead in the mountain section.

But the 24-year-old Glaswegian is in determined mood. He said yesterday: "I think Herrera is getting tired and I will have a go."

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There was no change in the overall standings at the top. Hinault still leads by over 30 minutes from his team mate Greg Lemond while the two Irishmen, Stephen Roche and Sean Kelly, are third and fourth. It would now seem to be a battle for second place. Kelly is not a good mountain climber and so Lemond and Roche will expect to gain time while the climbers from Colombia and Spain will be challenging to win the stage.

Yesterday's stage was won by Freddy Vichot, a 26-year-old member of Kelly's Sky team. He made a break 40km from the start on a winding descent along narrow country

And there's more from Seve the joker

Severiano Ballesteros, the defending champion, is still comfortable in his kingdom. His preparations for the 14th Open Championship at Royal St George's have gone well. He is relaxed and he has the knowledge that over the last month he has played the most sustained good golf of his life.

He played 18 holes yesterday, won the money with Manuel Pinero against Mark McNulty and Hugh Baloch, and then went into a new routine in the role of sit-down comic for the benefit of the world's press.

He was asked if he felt in good shape for the forthcoming championship. "Look," he said, picking up a pint of water and holding it out in front of himself as he spoke. "He was asked if he thought his position as overwhelming favourite for the title had had an effect on entries from America, which are noticeably up on the ground. 'Afraid of me?' he said. "Why? I never hit anyone."

But he had some serious points to make, principally about the greens. "They are extremely slow right now," he said. "I think they are slower at this stage than they were in 1981." That was the year the whole course was over-flooded and water-logged and completely lost its links characteristics.

He also condemned the new fourth tee as being too severe. "If the wind is strong, I have to hit my best to make the carry. I think 75 per cent of the field will not get over the bunker in those conditions. I feel sorry for them."

Not too sorry, one suspects, although Ballesteros is secretly upset that Curtis Strange, the leading American money winner with \$530,000, is not at Sandwich. "He should be here," said Ballesteros. "This is the best championship in the world and all the best Americans should be here." They were the remarks of a man supremely confident that if they were present, they would only be adding to the greater glory of Severiano Ballesteros.

David Davies, the American who was fourth at St Andrews last year, withdrew yesterday, and 11 of the top 20 from the US money list will be absent.

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SOCCER IN BRIEF

GARTH CROOKS yesterday joined West Bromwich Albion from Tottenham for around £100,000. The former Stoke striker has signed a two-year contract and will link up with Albion's other new forward, Ivan Varadi, from Sheffield Wednesday.

Meanwhile Albion's top scorer last season, Gary Thompson, was yesterday having further talks with the Swiss club Servette.

COVENTRY have completed the double signing of Greg Downs from Norwich and Wayne Turner from Luton. In both cases the transfer fee will be decided by tribunal. Luton want about £80,000 for Turner, a 24-year-old utility player. Norwich are asking £25,000 for Kevan Downes, 28.

FEARS of crowd violence when Wales meet Scotland in their crucial World Cup qualifying at Ninian Park, on September 10 have led to calls for a switch to an afternoon kick-off.

PETER GROTTIER, the former West Ham and Lincoln goalkeeper, has been appointed assistant manager at Grimsby, replacing Chris Nicholl.

CHESTERFIELD's manager John Duncan has been tipped for winning the Fourth Division championship with the offer of a new three-year contract. The former Spurs striker, who is expected to accept this week, is seen as Southampton's leading scorer Steve Cannock.

DARLINGTON have signed the 32-year-old striker Malcolm Pickett from Carlisle for £10,000.

Scunthorpe have signed Steve Lister from Doncaster for about £8,000.

Cauthen on target for his double century

D RACING

David Hadert

Steve Cauthen took his score for the season to 101 when winning on Life Peer and Starlite Night at Leicester yesterday and is confident he can become the first jockey since Sir Gordon Richards in 1952 to ride more than 200 winners in a season.

Sir Gordon, who was champion 26 times during his career, topped 200 on 12 occasions, riding 289 winners in 1947.

Cauthen, who rode 497 winners in one season in the United States before coming here in 1979, said: "I'm well on target and punters can be assured I shall be all out for the double century, although I won't be going to meetings where I don't think I've got a chance of winning."

He is 7-4 with both Coral's and Mecca to reach 200 this year, but Henry Cecil's chief employer, the big backward runner, not likely to appear before September or October.

"I wish him every success

in his quest, but I think it may be beyond him."

Cauthen, who had nine winners last week, would need to average a winner a day for the rest of the season to achieve his target.

Yesterday's double with Life Peer and Starlite Night took Cecil's winnings this season to £821,795 from 75 winners and he looks odds-on to become the first trainer in this country to win £1 million in a season.

Critically, as on the only losing favourite at Leicester yesterday when he rode Darling Display into third place behind Bold Port in the Burton Handicap.

Bald Port was the subject of a major gamble at Ayr last Saturday when backed from 7-1 down to 3-1. The gelding fully justified this confidence when romping home by five lengths, and it is hoped that the patient riding of Brent Thomson will enable this colt to break his duck.

At Leicester's evening meeting, Takla Yamned should start favourite for the Gate Stakes on the strength of wins at Beverley and Newcastle, but I take Tripwire (5.05) to continue the revival of trainer Dick Hern.

This son of Homing was unbeaten at 16-1 for his debut at Salisbury and ran a most encouraging race to finish third to the impressive Beldate Star despite dwelling at the start.

LEICESTER

6.45 WESTON SELLING STAKES: 1m 5700 (10 runners).
 1 (1) 00-0000 JUDY'S BOY (S. Norton) 4-5-5 P. Sheffield
 2 (2) 00-0000 JUDY'S BOY (S. Norton) 4-5-5 P. Sheffield
 3 (3) 00-0000 JUDY'S BOY (S. Norton) 4-5-5 P. Sheffield
 4 (4) 00-0000 JUDY'S BOY (S. Norton) 4-5-5 P. Sheffield
 5 (5) 00-0000 JUDY'S BOY (S. Norton) 4-5-5 P. Sheffield
 6 (6) 00-0000 JUDY'S BOY (S. Norton) 4-5-5 P. Sheffield
 7 (7) 00-0000 JUDY'S BOY (S. Norton) 4-5-5 P. Sheffield
 8 (8) 00-0000 JUDY'S BOY (S. Norton) 4-5-5 P. Sheffield
 9 (9) 00-0000 JUDY'S BOY (S. Norton) 4-5-5 P. Sheffield
 10 (10) 00-0000 JUDY'S BOY (S. Norton) 4-5-5 P. Sheffield

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 10 (10) 00-0000 JUDY'S BOY (S. Norton) 4-5-5 P. Sheffield

AYR CARD

2.30 Orient
 3.00 Al Maymoon
 3.30 Handicap
 4.00 Sunwood
 4.30 BALINDALLOCH (nap)
 5.00 Ana Wessilaw
 5.30-5.45 ALLOWAY MAIDEN FILLIES STAKES: 5-Y-O; 5f; £7,048.20 (8 runners).
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 10 (10) 00-0000 JUDY'S BOY (S. Norton) 4-5-5 P. Sheffield

FOLKESTONE

1.45 Reinder Walk
 2.15 Indu Pulse
 2.45 Hang Loose
 3.15 Benzina
 3.45 Reef Fire
 4.15 Talwash
 4.45-4.55 CHURCHMAN MAIDEN STAKES: 3-Y-O; 5f; £547 (5 runners).
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Australian pools

VICTORIA: 1st - 1.0000 JUDY'S BOY (S. Norton) 4-5-5 P. Sheffield
 2nd - 2.0000 JUDY'S BOY (S. Norton) 4-5-5 P. Sheffield
 3rd - 3.0000 JUDY'S BOY (S. Norton) 4-5-5 P. Sheffield
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 6th - 6.0000 JUDY'S BOY (S. Norton) 4-5-5 P. Sheffield
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 8th - 8.0000 JUDY'S BOY (S. Norton) 4-5-5 P. Sheffield
 9th - 9.0000 JUDY'S BOY (S. Norton) 4-5-5 P. Sheffield
 10th - 10.0000 JUDY'S BOY (S. Norton) 4-5-5 P. Sheffield

Results

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LEICESTER

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BBC-1

6-6 am Ceefax AM. 6.50 Breakfast Time. 9.20 Pages from Ceefax. 10.30 Play School. 10.50 Crick: Third Test. 1.25 Postman Pat. 1.40 Crick: Third Test. 4.12 Regional News (except London and Scotland). 4.20 Heads and Tails. 4.35 Laurel and Hardy. 4.40 Kwicki Kola Show. 5.0 John Craven's Newsround. 5.10 Wildtrack. 5.35 Dr Kidare.

6.0 NEWS: Weather, News.
6.35 REGIONAL NEWS MAGAZINE.
7.0 EASTENDERS: Ceefax sub-titles.

7.30 THE TIME OF YOUR LIFE. Yachtsman Chay Blyth joins Noel Edmonds to recapture the mood of August 1971, when he just completed his solo round-the-world voyage, with a contribution from fellow able seaman E. Heath.

10 THE BOB MONKHOUSE SHOW. Another repeated showcase, with Su Pollard, American comic Martin Mull, and some off-beat musical humour from Kit and The Widow.

9.0 NEWS: Weather, News.

25 INTERNATIONAL ATHLETICS. From Nice, where David Icke and Brendan Foster introduce the latest meet on the Grand Prix circuit, and Steve Cram faces a 1500m challenge from Olympic runner Said Aouita and Joaquim Cruz.

10.15 ITALIANS. 8. The Sister of Spoleto. The repeated series continues with a portrait of a nun and social worker Genovita Galli (London and South-east only; see below for regional variations).

10.45 TAXI: Jim's Mario's. Christopher Loyd as the sitcom cabbie coming into an inheritance this week, and aiming to buy up the sleazy eaterie next door in order to impress his snuffy big brother.

11.0 RECOVERY. Continuing the repeated series on British companies that have beaten the recession, Brian Redhead visits TI's New World gas cooker factory in Warrington.

11.35 Weather, close.

Wales: 5.35-5.50 am Wales Today. 6.35-7.0 Dr Kidare. 10.15 The Chetivians. 10.45 The Postman. 11.15 Recovery. 11.40 News. 11.50-12.00 Imprint. 11.35 News. Weather, close.

Scotland: 9.20 am The Pink Panther Show. 9.40 Huckleberry Finn and his Friends. 10.15-10.30 Why Don't You? 10.35-10.45 Dr Kidare. 10.45-10.55 Three Blind Mice. 11.15 News. 11.30-11.45 News. 11.50-12.00 Imprint. 11.35 News. Weather, close.

North-East: 9.20 am The Pink Panther Show. 9.40 Huckleberry Finn and his Friends. 10.15-10.30 Why Don't You? 10.35-10.45 Dr Kidare. 10.45-10.55 Three Blind Mice. 11.15 News. 11.30-11.45 News. 11.50-12.00 Imprint. 11.35 News. Weather, close.

South-East: 9.20 am The Pink Panther Show. 9.40 Huckleberry Finn and his Friends. 10.15-10.30 Why Don't You? 10.35-10.45 Dr Kidare. 10.45-10.55 Three Blind Mice. 11.15 News. 11.30-11.45 News. 11.50-12.00 Imprint. 11.35 News. Weather, close.

West: 9.20 am The Pink Panther Show. 9.40 Huckleberry Finn and his Friends. 10.15-10.30 Why Don't You? 10.35-10.45 Dr Kidare. 10.45-10.55 Three Blind Mice. 11.15 News. 11.30-11.45 News. 11.50-12.00 Imprint. 11.35 News. Weather, close.

Anglia

6.15 As London.
6.25 Sesame Street.
6.35 Cartoon Time.
6.45 The Adventurer.
6.55 News.
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6.25 Fireball XL5.
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BBC-2

6.30-6.55 am Open University. 9.0 Pages from Ceefax. 12.30 pm International Marketing. 12.55 Pages from Ceefax. 4.15 Crick: Third Test.

6.10 LARAME: The Accusers. John Smith, Spring Bynington lead another episode of the vintage Western.

7.0 HOWARD JONES - AT MANCHES-TER APOLLO. And briefly in Seatle, where Peter Powell talks to the Brit rock star about making it in the States, as an update to this reshown concert, recorded on the last night of his British tour.

8.0 Q.E.D.: The War Of Words Down Under. Another showing for a report on the activities of RUGA UP, the medically-led Australian organisation which is taking on the might of the tobacco companies and trying to get a total ban on cigarette promotion.

8.30 MAKING WAVES. The sailing magazine meets the powerboat racers aiming to break transatlantic records, takes a leisurely trip down the Thames by steam launch, and joins the international yachting crews gathering at Poole to compete for the One Ton Cup.

9.0 FILM BUFF OF THE YEAR. Second semi-final of the movie quiz, featuring specialised questions on Gary Cooper, Francois Truffaut, Deborah Kerr, and film noir of the Forties.

9.35 SUMMER SEASON: RADIO PICTURES. By Stewart Parker. Latest comic contribution to the bi-weekly dramatic season is a TV play about a radio play - one of those modest, drama-to-iron-by productions without which Radio 4 wouldn't be the Home Service. Dinsdale Landon and Frances Tomelty play the actors rehearsing their roles in a deathless drama about a peeping Tom, in a Broadcasting House basement studio. Geoffrey Palmer is the producer doing his bit on the other side of the soundproof glass partition. Nicholas Renton directs.

10.30 CRICKET: THIRD TEST. Highlights of the final day's play at Trent Bridge.

11.0 NEWSNIGHT. 11.45 Weatherview. 11.50 Open University.

12.45 Close.

Wales: 6.35-6.50 am Wales Today. 6.55-7.0 Dr Kidare. 10.15 The Chetivians. 10.45 The Postman. 11.15 Recovery. 11.40 News. 11.50-12.00 Imprint. 11.35 News. Weather, close.

Scotland: 9.20 am The Pink Panther Show. 9.40 Huckleberry Finn and his Friends. 10.15-10.30 Why Don't You? 10.35-10.45 Dr Kidare. 10.45-10.55 Three Blind Mice. 11.15 News. 11.30-11.45 News. 11.50-12.00 Imprint. 11.35 News. Weather, close.

North-East: 9.20 am The Pink Panther Show. 9.40 Huckleberry Finn and his Friends. 10.15-10.30 Why Don't You? 10.35-10.45 Dr Kidare. 10.45-10.55 Three Blind Mice. 11.15 News. 11.30-11.45 News. 11.50-12.00 Imprint. 11.35 News. Weather, close.

South-East: 9.20 am The Pink Panther Show. 9.40 Huckleberry Finn and his Friends. 10.15-10.30 Why Don't You? 10.35-10.45 Dr Kidare. 10.45-10.55 Three Blind Mice. 11.15 News. 11.30-11.45 News. 11.50-12.00 Imprint. 11.35 News. Weather, close.

West: 9.20 am The Pink Panther Show. 9.40 Huckleberry Finn and his Friends. 10.15-10.30 Why Don't You? 10.35-10.45 Dr Kidare. 10.45-10.55 Three Blind Mice. 11.15 News. 11.30-11.45 News. 11.50-12.00 Imprint. 11.35 News. Weather, close.

Anglia

6.15 As London.
6.25 Sesame Street.
6.35 Cartoon Time.
6.45 The Adventurer.
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SDP and Liberal dissenters oppose joint report on reunification and British troop presence

Alliance disarray over Ulster policy

By Martin Linton and David Fallister

The Liberals and the SDP have delayed the publication of a joint report on Northern Ireland, which was due tomorrow, after a series of disagreements over the reunification of Ireland and the withdrawal of British troops.

Mr David Steel and Dr David Owen, who were to preside at a press conference tomorrow, have postponed it until next week to give themselves time to study the report and to iron out the differences of opinion, which are not so much between the Liberals and the SDP, but within each party.

The report is the work of a joint commission on Northern Ireland which the two party leaders set up last year under the chairmanship of the SDP peer, Lord Donaldson, with the

aim of forming an Alliance policy on Northern Ireland. The main dissenters on the draft recommendations of the report have been Mr David Alton, the Liberal MP for Mossley Hill, and Mr Steve Allmon, the former chairman of the Liberal Friends of Ireland, who saw Mr Steel yesterday to urge the postponement of the report.

Mr Allmon told the party leader that he could not accept the wording of two key recommendations of the report which are at odds with the Liberal Party's policy on Northern Ireland. This was formed at the Harrogate conference in 1983, when the party voted in favour of the principle of Irish unity and the use of an EEC or United Nations security force.

It seems unlikely that the report will be radically

amended before its delayed publication next week but it will highlight a tension within the Alliance over Northern Ireland.

In the Liberal Party there is a strong body of opinion in favour of Irish reunification, particularly in the Young Liberals, who have boycotted the joint commission, but also among some Liberal MPs who are very alive to the importance of Irish votes in the city seats.

The SDP Friends of Ireland group has likewise been pushing the party towards a more pro-Irish policy, in particular over the issues of the Irish Forum and plastic bullets.

The joint report is being presented for inclusion in both parties' manifestos, even though the Liberal Council meeting in Weston-super-Mare last year refused the commis-

sion any resources and described it purely as an advisory body.

The report underwrites the guarantee given to the Unionists and endorses the continuation of emergency legislation. Those positions have been specifically rejected by the Liberals. A Liberal Council meeting—the executive body in the party—decided at Darlington in 1983 that the normal judicial processes should be restored and the Diplock courts abolished.

As a method of deciding Alliance policy, the setting up of "advisory" commissions has disturbed many Liberals on the left of the party.

The report, launched by both party leaders, argues for a power-sharing government in the north and the establishment of a British-Irish parlia-

mentary council, leading eventually to a confederal joint executive with limited powers. The Unionists would still be guaranteed membership of the United Kingdom.

But it adds: "The British people are entitled to demand of the majority community in Northern Ireland some shift in its attitude towards the minority, a willingness to allow the minority to participate in the institutions of government and a willingness to play a constructive role in the improvement of relations with the Republic."

It says that a British Government must defend any new partnership arrangements by force if necessary, and must resist the pressures from "the most intransigent members" of the Unionist community.

Hurd tells Loyalists to be ashamed

From Paul Johnson in Belfast

True loyalists ought to feel nothing but shame over the rioting in Portadown when Protestant forces tried to break through police lines and march into a Roman Catholic area, the Ulster Secretary, Mr Douglas Hurd, said yesterday.

In a speech outlining the Government's approach to the traditionally tense and provocative marching season, Mr Hurd described the two-day siege of Obins Street as "disgraceful". Addressing the English Speaking Union at Jesus College, Oxford, Mr Hurd praised the Royal Ulster Constabulary, which had shown itself an even-handed upholder of the law and the protector of the rights of both communities.

It was an obvious contradiction for Unionists to engage in confrontation and strife with the RUC. Some responsible Orange leaders and local politicians had prevented this but sadly, others did not conduct themselves so responsibly.

Mr Hurd refrained from naming names, but he was probably thinking of Unionist leaders such as the Rev Ian Paisley, who appeared in Portadown to confront police, and the maverick loyalist, Mr George Swain.

The Ulster Secretary said that although there was no justification for a general policy of preventing parades, two worrying aspects had emerged. "Those who are marching to celebrate one tradition are not justified in doing so in such a way as to give offence to the other tradition," he said.

He has noted how in recent years hooligans had begun to attach themselves to some parades.

During the two days of fighting as police protected the parade route, 53 of 19 members of the public and there were 37 arrests. Police were still in the area last night.

South Derbyshire miners to talk with Notts rebels

By Patrick Wintour, Labour Correspondent

The executive of the 3,000-strong South Derbyshire miners decided yesterday to hold discussions with the Nottinghamshire area breakaway union over a proposed joint federation independent of the national union.

Mr Ken Toon, area secretary, said after the three hour meeting: "The report from the pits is that we've had enough. The lads are determined not to have the new rules."

The area would investigate withdrawal from the national union with their legal advisers. He stressed that a final split would not occur until after a ballot of the membership, and blames the failure of the national union to hold a strike ballot for splitting the union.

The decision of the South Derbyshire miners appears to make more favourable the prospect of a federal breakaway union than the decision last week of the white-collar section of the union to consult its membership over leaving the national union. It is expected that the Leicestershire miners will follow the South Derbyshire example next month.

There are also growing reports that some miners at four Warwickshire pits—Daw Mill, Birch Coppice, Coventry and Baddesley—are eager to leave the national union. However, Mr Jack McSparran, leader of the Midlands-based Power Group, said yesterday that his 5,000 members were opposed to a split.

Nottinghamshire miners loyal to the national union met last night to consider legal action to ensure that supporters of the national union are still entitled to attend to all branch meetings and hold office. Over the weekend, there were reports that some loyalists were refused entry to meetings and at Bentic colliery, Mr Ron Clark, a supporter of the national union, has been removed from his post as branch president.

Mr Jimmy Hood, a leading opponent of the breakaway and former Ulster branch officer, claimed that the Nottinghamshire miners were circulating leaflets telling members that they had to resign from the national union if they wished any



Mr Ken Toon — We've had enough

subscriptions to be sent to the national union.

A Harris poll commissioned by Channel 4 News shows divisions among the 27,000 Nottinghamshire miners over the breakaway. The poll showed that 50 per cent approved of the Nottinghamshire miners' leadership to break away, with 48 per cent disapproving. Asked whether they personally wished to be a member of a separate Nottinghamshire union or a member of the national union, only 40 per cent of those asked favoured a Nottinghamshire union, with 58 per cent wishing to stay with the national union.

A total of 71 per cent of the sample agreed that the leadership of the miners' national president, Mr Arthur Scargill, was the main reason for the breakaway, with 26 per cent disagreeing. Forty-one per cent agreed with the statement that a separate union would be a "bosses union" with 53 per cent disagreeing.

The poll, based on interviews with 300 miners, 18 in mining towns, shows that leaders of the breakaway will have to tread carefully if they are to win the majority they require to form a lawful separate union.

The deputies' union Nacods has been given until Thursday next week to respond to a National Coal Board request to state whether it is willing to cooperate with the new breakaway union.

Mr Peter McNulty, secretary of Nacods, said the reason for the split was "the fact that Mr Scargill, while Mr Eddie Lane, Nottinghamshire area secretary, said the NCB was "being ridiculous."

Ridley to fight GLC triumph on lorries ban

By John Ardill, Environment Correspondent

The Government said last night that it would appeal against a High Court ruling in favour of the Greater London Council banning heavy lorries from most of the city's roads at night and weekends.

The ban, due to start on December 16, will allow vehicles over 16.5 tonnes to use trunk roads only.

The court yesterday quashed a decision by Mr Nicholas Ridley, the Transport Secretary, to block the ban unless a public inquiry was held. A GLC spokesman said this would have no effect on its plans unless the Government obtained an injunction pending the appeal.

Mr David Wetzel, the GLC's transport chairman, said that the ruling was "a tremendous blow" and predicted that the ban would survive the council's abolition because once its benefits were seen "it will become politically impossible for any successor authority to remove it."

The Freight Transport Association said the ruling had exposed a worrying gap in the minister's powers to "curb extreme local authority action."

The ban will apply from 9pm to 7am on weekdays and from 1pm on Saturday to 7am on Monday, in a 300-mile area with a population of 6.5 million. There will be exemptions for emergency and essential vehicles.

Mr Justice McNeill said that the only basis for Mr Ridley's refusal to approve the ban was his argument that a public inquiry should be held. However, the GLC had in effect conducted its own inquiry in public, lasting two years, under the chairmanship of Mr Derek Wood QC.

The investigation heard 153 witnesses and considered more than 2,500 written representations. A panel of eight had included representatives of road hauliers, chain stores, trade unions, conservation groups, and a professor of transport engineering.

When the GLC decided to impose a ban it consulted the police and public bodies and received another 4,000 representations. "I do not see that they can be faulted on that score," said the judge.

The secretary of state did not have the power to give the decision. There was no duty on the GLC to hold a public inquiry. Having regard to the Wood inquiry and the many reports by the council's officers, I am of the opinion that the secretary of state was irrational in giving the decision he did."

Mr Martin Ludlow, of the London Chamber of Commerce and Industry, said: "Any restrictions on the flow of lorries through the capital will affect business with a possible subsequent loss of jobs. This ban will discourage firms from locating in London and create administrative headaches for those already established there."

Thatcher calls for terrorism blackout

Continued from page one

and congratulate them for the marvellous lead they gave."

Malcolm Deane writes: Sir Kenneth Newman, the Metropolitan Police Commissioner, said yesterday that terrorism could no longer be regarded as a temporary phenomenon.

He told a seminar on terrorism at the convention "Not many years ago we liked to think of terrorism as only a temporary affair." He pointed out that the 1974 Prevention of Terrorism Act included "temporary provisions" in its title.

"As the years have passed, terrorist acts have steadily increased," he said. "We must recognise that terrorism is a problem that requires an evermore organised response."

Sir Kenneth said the 1974 Act had been one of the most effective mechanisms for fighting terrorism. He said the Government was sufficient safeguards to ensure the police did not abuse the Act.

Mr Brittan, in a speech which some observers thought was a mild rebuke to President Reagan, said the Government was not for us to let back blindly — that is the terrorists' way."

Mr Abraham Sofaer, the former New York judge who is now legal adviser at the US State Department, said that international law reorganised the right to use force in self-defence against armed attack.

"The groups that are responsible for attacking us in Lebanon, El Salvador and elsewhere have openly announced their intention to keep on trying to kill Americans," he said.

To the extent that they are state supported or beyond the capacity of their government to control, we are entitled now to use necessary and proportionate force to end such attacks.

"This administration's willingness to use appropriate force in itself has a deterrent and moderating effect on our enemies."

Mr Sofaer said the president had "flatly rejected any improper use of force." While legitimate force would play its part, the president had challenged the association to develop a domestic and international legal framework for dealing with terrorism "to deal legally with lawlessness."

Mr Brittan referred to the amended extradition treaty between the US and the UK which it ratified by the UK Senate, would prevent people accused of murder or malicious wounding from claiming political immunity. There was a need to extend this treaty on a multi-lateral basis.



The Lord Chancellor, Lord Hailsham, welcoming American Bar Association members to a meeting at Westminster Hall, in the Houses of Parliament, yesterday

Base rate hopes rise

Continued from page one

mate, in which the BSA does not officially fix rates, it is even possible that mortgages could be brought down without a formal meeting. The alternative would be to convene a special session.

The base rate cut, led by National Westminster, is a belated response to a strong signal from the Government last Thursday — delivered through the Bank of England — that interest rates should come down half a point. The clearing banks deliberately held back from a cut on Friday.

The NatWest chief executive, Mr Philip Wilkinson, said that the cut was "a current easier market conditions have enabled us to announce a cut in our base rate. We hope that this trend will continue for the rest of the year and that the benefits of lower rates will soon be felt."

The banks also cut their deposit rates by between 0.5 and 0.75 per cent. These are the key rates for taking pressure

off building societies by lessening the competition for deposits.

The pound rode the base rate cut easily, closing 0.25 cents down against the dollar at \$1.3882, after reaching \$1.3950 earlier because of good UK retail sales figures.

Sterling also closed hardly changed against the German mark, the currency which is worrying exporters, at DM4.0007. Even before the Chancellor spoke, some of the City's money dealers were already looking ahead to the next base rate cut, though the Bank of England made it clear to the markets that it wanted a pause before any further move.

The stock market was cheered by the interest rate news, rising 11.2 to 337.2 on the FT index.

The CBI called the rate cut a small step in the right direction and urged much more substantial reductions in the next few weeks. This would help reduce mortgages and inflation.

Shah's no-strike deal upsets electricians

By Patrick Wintour, Labour Correspondent

A proposed no-strike single union deal between the electricians' union and Mr Eddie Shah covering the production of his new national newspaper was denounced last night by the secretary of the electricians' Fleet Street branch, Mr Sean Geraghty.

It appears likely that the national executive of the electricians' union can sidestep such internal protests by placing any Shah employee outside the Fleet Street branch, deeming his paper a "green field site."

Mr Geraghty said: "No deal has yet been agreed and we intend to have a say. We are willing to talk to anyone but we oppose no-strike deals." He met Mr Tom Rice, the electricians' national officer for the newspaper industry, to complain about the proposed deal.

Leaders of the two major print production unions, the National Graphical Association and Sogat 82 are likely to complain to the TUC about the electricians attempting to organise in their traditional areas.

The electricians' executive is expected to give the final go-ahead to the deal when it

meets in ten days' time. An outline agreement has already been before the executive. The hand of the union's leadership has been strengthened after the decision of the union's conference to endorse such deals in principle.

The proposed deal adds to the chances of the electricians facing expulsion or suspension from the TUC. The electricians already face disciplinary action for agreeing to accept government money for postal ballots in defiance of TUC policy.

Mr Shah, who shot to prominence during his close shop battle with the NGA in 1983 is expected to start hiring production staff in the autumn. He is insisting that there is no closed shop for the 360-odd production workers. Individuals may join a union other than the electricians, but the electricians would have sole negotiating rights.

The electricians' union would also intend to organise drivers, printers, clerical workers and advertising staff. Mr Shah has said that he was prepared to meet leaders of Sogat and the NGA, but claims to have had no proper approach.

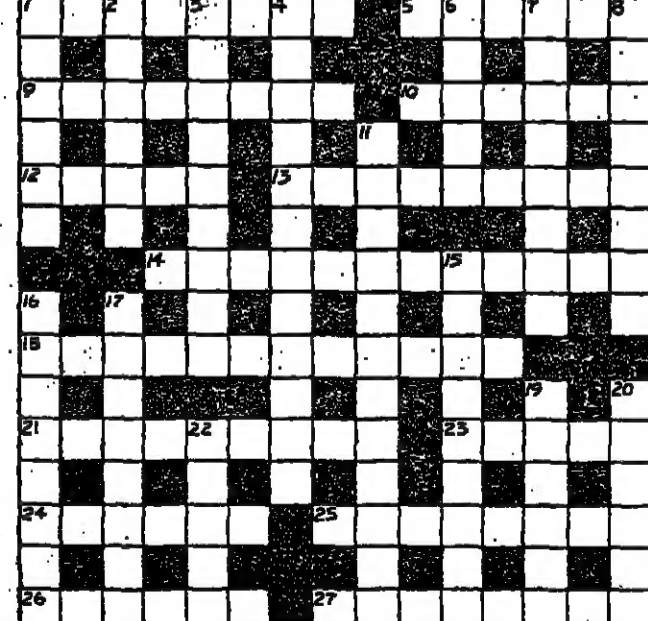
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GUARDIAN CROSSWORD 17,289

ARACARIA



- ACROSS
- Address case to see 5 and 6: (8).
 - Language of numbers not letters (6).
 - Only just, with never a river, bird inside (8).
 - Conductors of girls in company (6).
 - Return of painting? Don't talk nonsense! (6).
 - Certainly not an orchestra the Venus of Milo could join (5, 4).
 - Member of one academic institution after another, chum (6, 6).
 - Tiny beast to damage river, without a thing to wear (7, 5).
 - A hill poem strangely uttered in Berkeley Square? (9).
 - Number for stunning TV programme? (5).
- DOWN
- Golden ship, all for the Preacher (6).
 - Church's true food? (8).
 - The cahoot! It can be painful, by gum! (9).
 - Singers on river, Russian girl and American guy, among tax inspectors (5, 7).
 - Ammunition for part of fight (6).
 - Docile, like a decent suit at bridge? (8).
 - Dejected, having mouted young? (4, 4).
 - Improvement for Earhart, perhaps, holding gold to change into (12).
 - Visitors difficult on HP? (4, 5).
 - Companion aboard, female, about lunch-time, a model (8).
 - Person to be grandmother? Alternative worked outside (8).
 - A record put up under an African country (6).
 - Having balance, ready to be portrayed without one (6).
 - Ring, grim, going into nose? (5).

CROSSWORD SOLUTION 17,288

1 Across: SIGNET REPLACES
2 Across: AFRICAN DIMENSION
3 Across: VOLUMER KINDEBO
4 Across: SEVEN KINDEBO
5 Across: LONGEST MASHIE
6 Across: GATHERED PERRETT

THE WEATHER

Scattered showers

PRESSURE will be low in W with a trough of low pressure over England and Wales moving slowly E.

London: SE England, E Anglia, Channel Islands: Rain at times, becoming rather cold, maximum temperature 16°C (61°F).

Cardiff, E. Coast, N. Wales, E. Midlands: Rain at times, but some patches of sun later, with some light rain, maximum temperature 16°C (61°F).

W. Midlands, SW England, Wales: Rain or drizzle at times, but some patches of sun later, with some light rain, maximum temperature 16°C (61°F).

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